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ERRATUM: In JPRS 77602, 17 March 1981, No 2287 of this series, correct the second sentence of the fourth paragraph of the article entitled "Accusations of Resistance Fund Misuse" on page 31 to read as follows: This sort of accusations to which Israeli information gives credibility through fellow "Arabs" would hurt the two pillars of effective resistance, Jordan and the PLO, and would hurt the faith, belief and confidence of the steadfast [Arab] citizen in the occupied territories in his nation and his people's leadership. In addition, these accusations reach the Arab embassies and political circles here.

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KLIBI TO PRESENT ARAB UNITY DOCUMENT

Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 17 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

RIYADH, March 16 (SPA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said that the Arab Good Offices Committee is preparing a document that will organize cooperation among all Arab Countries and coordinate their efforts.

Klibi, who paid a three-day visit to the Kingdom on his way from Sudan, said the important document will be submitted for approval. He said Arab countries are aware of the dangers around them, therefore, the resolutions of the Amman summit have been implemented on their political and economic aspects.

The good offices committee comprises Saudi Arabia, Algeria and the Arab League General Secretariat. It was formed last December with the purpose of reconciling Arab ranks, and drawing up certain rules that would govern relations and cooperation among Arab countries to preserve the Arab World from dissention and clear the atmosphere.

The Amman 11th Arab Summit last November rejected all peace alternatives, Klibi said. It reaffirmed the Palestine Liberation Organization's right to represent Palestinians in any dialogue at a time when Arabs entered an era of planning future projects, the secretary general added.

The world realizes that it has an erroneous opinion about the Arab world being divided

and that there are some moderate countries and some radical countries. Arabs proved that their crucial causes necessitate a unified stand, Klibi said. He called on the Arab world to adopt a new policy based on calm and constructive dialogue to reach a joint policy that achieves peace.

Klibi denounced the media campaign working to create an impression that the Arab world has become disintegrated and that the possibility of dealing with the region become dangerous. He expressed optimism on the prospects of reaching a better American understanding of Arab rights.

Klibi said that he differs with those who think that President Ronald Reagan's administration would continue the Camp David process. The U.S. President gave the impression that he realizes that interests linking his country with the Arab world, in addition to the necessity of a comprehensive peace initiative should be based on reasonable principles.

The Arab League secretary general stressed that clearing the Arab atmosphere from differences is the most powerful weapon in the political struggle. Klibi urged Arabs to enter the political struggle firmly and with integrated ranks.

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN MIDEAST AREA OUTLINED

Lahore NAWA-i-WAQT in Urdu 17 Jan 81 pp 3, 6

[Article: "Anarchists Have Entered the Arab Countries in Large Numbers By Using Forged Passports; Saudi Arabia Discloses the Plot; Foreign Elements Have Launched Subversive Activities in the Gulf Region; Subverters Use Computers and Satellites for Spying; Certain Countries Are Scheming to Usurp the Arab Wealth; Saudi Arabia Warns Pakistan and Other Friendly Nations of the Details of the Plot"]

[Text] London, 16 January (N.W.)--Saudi Arabia, warning the Gulf countries regarding the activities of foreign elements, has revealed that the enemies of the Arabs are making plans to launch subversive activities in the region and are employing various tactics for that purpose. They want to pave the way for foreign intervention in the region in order to put an end to the independence of the Arabs. For combating the situation, Saudi Arabia has emphasized unity and firm cooperation among all the Gulf states and has prepared a five-point plan, which has been communicated to the Gulf states. The British journal MIDDLE EAST, discussing the details of this plan, has revealed that the Saudi minister of the interior discussed the plan with the leaders of Pakistan and Kuwait during his recent visit to these countries. The journal MIDDLE EAST has outlined the provisions of the plan in detail. According to it, Saudi Arabia has told all countries concerned that the notable political, economic and social gains made by the Arabs in the past few years have alarmed the international community and that now certain countries, instead of sharing in the prosperity of the Arabs on an honest basis through cooperation in agriculture, science and industry, want to seize the Arab wealth by unfair means. Toward this objective, they are using tactics which may shake the foundations of the Arab world. The Saudi government has warned that in order to achieve their despicable goals, foreign elements are gaining entry into the Arab countries in large numbers by means of forged passports and assumed names. These elements are trying to establish pro-foreign groups in the Arab countries and are also active in gaining the support of local groups and organizations. In addition, the foreign elements are also trying to demoralize the common people by spreading rumors. They turn the Arab masses against their leaders and try to incite students, workers and certain other classes of people against the government. These elements make a special effort to see that students and workers present demands which are unacceptable to the governments of the respective countries.

The Saudi plan states that foreign elements try their utmost to spread bribery and corruption in the Arab countries, so that the common people may be led astray from the path of national objectives. These elements carefully select and enlist spies from among the local people, and through these spies they gather the latest information about all aspects of local life and culture. Computers and satellites are used for this purpose. The Saudi document states that the foreign elements are also used for destroying vital facilities such as telephone lines and water supplies, and for setting off bombs, throwing molotov cocktails, hijacking planes, attacking conferences and taking the delegates hostage and kidnapping important personages.

In order to combat the situation, the Saudi plan recommends that, while respecting the independence and sovereignty of each country, cooperation among all countries of the region should be strengthened and that there should be strong collaboration among the police forces of these countries.

The plan is opposed to a combined military force, although the countries have been advised to build up their respective forces through mutual cooperation and to refrain from entering into a defense pact with any foreign power. The Saudi plan suggests that for making the Gulf region an area of peace, the Gulf countries should step up their efforts on the international level.

It should be pointed out that before the Saudi plan, Iraq and the Sultanate of Oman had also proposed separate plans for the defense of the Gulf region. The aim of the Omani plan was to safeguard shipping in the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, whereas in its plan Iraq had emphasized the organization of an Arab force for the common defense of the Gulf region. Those plans did not receive much positive support. Iraq has opposed the Saudi plan. Iraq's minister of foreign affairs, Sa'dun Hamadi, said in an interview that as long as there was in existence a common security pact agreed upon by the Arab League, there was no need for any new pact or arrangement. Iran's Hojjatoleslam Seyyed 'Ali Khameneh'i has charged that the real objective of the Saudi plan is to protect the interests of external powers in the Gulf region.

9612

CSO: 4909

ARTICLE CLAIMS PAKISTAN BASE OF AGGRESSION AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

Kabul ANIS in Dari 1 Feb 81 pp 2,5

/Article by Sebayun Gharni: "Pakistan in the Guise of Base of Aggression and Invasion"/

/Text/ Our noble, toiling people and the other peoples of the region have a long time been acquainted with the black, ignoble countenance of reaction in the region and the presence of the warlords of Islamabad, and they know that this militaristic group, regardless of who heads it or has been leading it, has been threatening peace in the region and the world many times in order to preserve the covetous interests of reaction in the region and international imperialism, in collusion with the reactionary self aggrandizing group in Peking, that it has been trying to so to speak support a ruling clique and reactionary group in one country of the area and another country in the Gulf area by various deceptive means and that it is constantly raising the cry that "Islam is in danger."

Let us remind one of the constant aggressions against the sovereignty of India, that peaceloving nonaligned country, which came close to drawing the world to the brink of ruinous war.

Let us, again, remind one of the piratical attacks by the armed forces of Pakistan against the territory of India, and the threat to peace in the region and the world.

In another area, hasn't it and isn't it that same militaristic group in Islamabad which turned that country into a prison of peoples and turned East Bengal into a slaughterhouse through its military executioners, until the victorious uprising of the people of East Bengal reached its fortunate consummation with the creation of a free and independent Bangladesh and caused the flag of Bangladesh to fly over that country?

Here again, reaction in the region, in the form of the militaristic group of Islamabad, is trying to threaten peace in the region by turning that country's soil into a base of aggression and invasion.

Since the triumph of the glorious April revolution, Pakistan has constantly and in a regular fashion been organizing reactionaries, thieves, highwaymen, failed aristocrats and remnants of the royal tyranny of Afghanistan by creating military camps for the sake of invasion and plunder against the sovereignty of that country. Terrorist gangs have gone into Afghanistan from behind the borders, and with the weapons which American and British imperialism, the self-aggrandizing chauvinism of China, Pakistan and Egypt have placed at their disposal, are killing innocent women and children and defenseless non-military inhabitants, have set fire to the granaries, mosques, religious schools and other social, cultural and economic installations, and have caused disruption in security in our country.

The group of overlords in Pakistan has raised the revolution in Afghanistan, which is an entirely internal matter of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for the sake of advancing their aggressive, adventurous objectives it exploits one country and another, and puts money in its pocket in this fashion in order to stabilize the bankrupt economy of Pakistan.

Right now, the economic crisis in Pakistan, the inflation which is causing oppression in that country, the budget deficit, and, in particular, the disbursement of crippling military expenditures in that country, have made life a bitter poison for the toiling people in Pakistan. This situation has forced Zia ol-Haqq, the ruler and military dictator of Pakistan, to visit "old friends," that is, the reactionaries of the region and profiteers in petrodollars, and attract their economic aid on various pretexts in order to revive the economy of Pakistan and on the pretext of "the situation in Afghanistan!"

In another area, in the face of this deep economic crisis, the problem of ethnic groups in Pakistan, the problem of democracy, general elections, and other crises have created a group of political crises in that country which is extremely severe. Zia has intended to "make arrangements" in order to avoid the painful situation in that country and wants to determine a way out of these crises by aggravating the conditions in the region as much as possible, in particular in connection with the issues of the revolution of Afghanistan, by maintaining an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under his leadership. This is precisely the desire which will never be attained, because progressive mankind, all peaceloving progressive countries of the world, and even the people of Pakistan themselves are on the side of revolutionary Afghanistan and the just claims of the people of Afghanistan.

Just a few days ago, an article was published by Ata'ollah Khan Mingal regarding the oppression which American imperialism and the group of Pakistan warlords had inflicted upon the toiling Baluchi people. Mingal's statements described the same situation in Pakistan in connection with that country's national issues.

In another area, the clashes, human problems and disorganization which the so-called Afghan "refugees," those thieves and terrorists, have created on that country's soil, have made life for the people in the area difficult and all the people of Pakistan, in a single voice, demand that the militaristic group of Islamabad excuse these uninvited guests, open the door as soon as possible to understanding and negotiation with the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as a legal government

which has been accepted by the people of Afghanistan, enter into discussions on accepting the declaration of 14 May 1980 of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with that government, deliberate upon all the issues at dispute and subjected to differences between the two countries by peaceful means, and open a new door in the history of both countries and all the other countries of the region. This request is not only the request of the peoples of Pakistan; all the peoples of this region have raised this beneficial request and consider that their peaceful, prosperous and secure future lies in the attainment of that which is possible and always attainable under the innovation of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

11887

CSO: 4903

NATIONAL FRONT LEADERS BLASTED BY 'FORMER MEMBER'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 1 Mar 81 pp 10,11

[Article: "Written by Rasul Mehraban, former member of the Iran Party and the National Front"]

[Excerpts] Now waves of discord have risen up against the victorious revolution of the Iranian people. The troublemakers whose financial interests have been seriously damaged by the revolution and the government of the Islamic Republic desperately indulge in every possible way in deceiving simple minds. The unfit supporters of the revolution who falaciously announced their unity with the people in their uprising in order to bridle the Islamic revolution and limit its humane, revolutionary objectives within the framework of capitalism and liberalism have now, when the revolution has broken those limited frameworks, begun to scream, "oh Islam," "oh freedom, where are you," and "Iran is threatened by communism."

Of course they would write in the newspapers one way and give speeches another. No revolutionary individual among the native liberals expects to support our anti-exploitative, anti-tyrannical Islamic revolution. Their opposition signals the fall of this parasitic class and is to be expected. But it is unfortunate that these groups and organizations, whose main body is made up of deprived, suffering, Moslem working people, should support the open manifestation of the United States' fifth column, the Iranian bourgeoisie and liberalism. These people who write and speak under any pretext, such as speaking out on "torture" and lack of freedom, and who reflect, both generally and specifically, the voice of Radio Bakhtiar and the National Front of these sworn enemies of the revolution must take a moment to examine their consciences.

This writer, who is aware of the ups and downs of the Iran Party and the National Front through long years of membership in them, cannot remain silent and remain merely an onlooker at a time when the ominous claws of American imperialism are reaching out through the sleeve of the National Front to oppose the revolution and the Islamic Republic.

The Brain of the National Front

One year ago, when I resigned my membership in the Central Committee of the Iran Party, I announced in ETTELA'AT that this party was working against the revolution as the anti-revolutionary arm and supporter of Shahpur Bakhtiar. I expected the National Front to be dragged along the same path because the Iran Party has always been the spinal column and brain of the National Front. If the Iran Party openly took a stand against the revolution and cooperated in the 9 Jul coup, and whose secretary general has been imprisoned for this, at least it was bold enough to openly support Bakhtiar. But for a long time the National Front covered up its anti-revolutionary stand masking as supporters of the government of the Islamic Republic. Now that the National Front has risen against the anti-imperialistic, anti-dictatorial Islamic revolution of the Iranian people masked by "love of Mosaddeq," I intend to remove this mask from the faces of these functionaries and counterfeiters of history, openly declaring that these leaders of the National Front have been as much against the Iranian revolution and the Islamic Republic as they have betrayed innocent Mosaddeq, the leader of the suffering Iranian people. Existing documents clearly show that those who claim to be "Mosaddeq-ists" have conspired hand-in-hand with the United States and the destroyed shah against Mosaddeq.

Now the operators of the National Front have openly risen up against the revolution, the Islamic Republic, and its deserving leader Imam Khomeyni under the banner of Mosaddeq worship, and this humble writer considers silence and reconciliation as betrayal, even though others who are aware of the deceitful nature of the National Front have chosen to remain silent. Using Mosaddeq as a barricade while attacking the revolution and its leader is the ultimate degradation by the leaders of the National Front.

Mosaddeq's Statements

Were it not for this revolution and the decisive leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the overthrow of the dictatorial monarchy and the revival of Mosaddeq would not have been possible. On 21 Jul 79, the masses of people shouted, "Mosaddeq, Mosaddeq, Khomeyni the iconoclast has revived your name." This slogan shows the keen awareness and understanding of the revolutionary people.

Existing documents show that the leaders of the National Front, throughout Mosaddeq's fall and the takeover of his house by the operators of the coup, did nothing but watch and gather around Mosaddeq's bed encouraging him to resign and give in. Mosaddeq's statements in the military court are the best evidence of this claim. He said: "In order to clarify the issue, at 1630 on the afternoon of 16 Aug [28 Mordad], Brigadier General Fuladvand, representing the officers supporting the shah, came to my house to obtain my

resignation. Since it was impossible for me to resign and destroy the goals of the Iranian people, I replied that I would die to preserve these goals. Hence, I asked the representatives of the Parliament, Dr Shayegan, Nasibi, Zirakzadeh, Dr Sanjabi, and Nariman, to prepare an announcement to hand to him. They prepared the following announcement: Dr Mosaddeq recognizes himself as the legitimate prime minister. But since the military authorities demand otherwise, he remains defenseless in his own residence. Please avoid harm and transgression against his honor's residence" (Nohakemat-e Mosaddeq [The Trial of Mosaddeq], pp 55-56).

This announcement illustrates the conciliatory nature of the National Front leaders. They announced that "Mosaddeq recognizes himself as prime minister" (not that they, as representatives of the nation, recognize him as prime minister). What Mosaddeq says in the following is ample proof that these National Front leaders who had gathered around Mosaddeq's bed forced him to give in: ". . . and it was even suggested that I make a white flag so that people would know that I was not going to fight anyone."

Encouragement to Step Aside

Now, the question must be raised: What were these leaders of the National Front doing in Mosaddeq's house when, on this day of crisis, they should have, as was their duty, gone to the radio station, bazaars, streets, and factories to gather forces to oppose the operators of the coup? Could the reason have been anything other than to encourage him to resign and step aside? They knew that Mr Henderson, the American ambassador, had met with Mosaddeq two days before and had said that the United States considered his government illegitimate.

Mosaddeq's chief of the armed forces, Brigadier General Binhi, according to Mosaddeq before the military court, was resting and dining with his daughter in Shemiran on these sensitive and crucial days. According to other reports, he was repairing his house. Besides the conciliatory attitude of the National Front in the government of Mosaddeq, during the trials and hearings of Mosaddeq's supporters, the following are worthy of note, with the exception of the late Mahmud Nariman and Dr Gholamhoseyn Mosaddeq who expressed their repentance and ignorance of what Mosaddeq had done:

1. Lotfi, the minister of justice, said: "Several times I asked Mosaddeq to accept my resignation. But he forced me to remain in the Cabinet each time by threatening to use Article 5 of the Military Government to arrest me and accuse me of disrupting the order and security of the country" (Hasan Sadr, "Defa'-e Doktor Mosaddeq az Naft dar Zendan-e Zerehi" [Dr Mosaddeq's Defense of Oil in the Armored Prison], p 40).

2. Engineer Hajabi, one of the Iran Party ministers of Mosaddeq, announced to the court:

"I must state unequivocally that I was not content to work in that organization and I resigned twice. On the day of this event (meaning the coup), I was happy that I was no longer a minister and would not have to participate in meetings which tortured me mentally. And I am extremely fond of the late shah and his majesty, the present shah" ("The Trial of Mosaddeq," KEYHAN, Mon, 7 Dec 53 [16 Azar 32]).

With the exception of Dr Sadiqi and, to a certain extent, the late Nariman, Mosaddeq's ministers and the Parliamentary representatives of the National Movement, whose spokesman is now the spokesman of the National Front and the chief editor of the newspaper PAYAM-E JEBHEH-YE MELLI, have all spoken out against Mosaddeq and his actions and have even expressed ignorance of Mosaddeq's dismissal decree, sorrow at the unpleasant events, acceptance and approval of the coup, and a great fondness for "the monarchy and the person of his majesty." If the detailed account of Mosaddeq's trial and the hearings of the ministers and Parliamentary representatives of the National Movement were to be published in the Islamic Republic, these individuals who claim to support Mosaddeq would be completely discredited. This is a just and timely request made of the authorities and the Military Court and the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic: that the documents of the history of the National Movement and the 19 Aug 53 [28 Mordad] coup be published in order that they be recorded for posterity and subjected to an impartial investigation and for the judgment and information of the people.

Mosaddeq's Isolation

As a result of such embarrassing attitudes, the late Mosaddeq accepted alone the responsibility for the government in a manly and unselfish way. The consequence of the conciliation of the National Front leaders, Mosaddeq's ministers, and the Parliamentary representatives of the National Movement was obvious. After 3 months and 16 days, most of Mosaddeq's ministers and representatives had been freed.

Dr Karim Sanjabi was freed within one week through the mediation of his excellency Heshmattoldowleh, head of the shah's personal Special Bureau. Engineer Zirakzadeh was escorted by Shahpur Bakhtiar, whose dear cousin was General Teymur Bakhtiar, the military commander of Iran, and released after a few days.

All of Mosaddeq's ministers and the lovers of his way, with the exception of Dr Sadiqi, who remained imprisoned for a few months, Dr Shayegan, Engineer Bazavi, and the late martyr Dr Hoseyn Fatemi, who was executed, returned to their homes and hearths as quick as a flash. Only Mosaddeq remained in solitary confinement in the armored

military prison for three years and then bore like a man many years of captivity in the fortress of Ahmadabad.

Which Way of Mosaddeq?

The late Mosaddeq, with a heart heavy with disappointment, despair, and skepticism because of the National Front leaders, writes to Dr Seyyed Ali Shayanani: "Now let me tell you a little about the National Front. They disagreed with my views on the revision of the Constitution, stopped working, and dissolved" (Mokatebat-e Mosaddeq [Mosaddeq's Correspondence], p 78).

What should we tell those who claim to be Mosaddeq worshippers? We can only say: Gentlemen, you overthrew Mosaddeq and his national government and it was you who always stood obstinately against his reforms. Now, what have you to say? Which Mosaddeq? Which way of Mosaddeq? Which ideology of Mosaddeq? You even obstinately opposed one article of the Constitution and one amendment. You did not even heed his pleas. Now what claim have you to call him your great leader? Even all the pages of this newspaper are not enough to describe your political and economic compromises with the Shah and American imperialism. We do not want to argue now about the approval and acceptance of the Eisenhower Doctrine by the leaders of the National Front and the Iran Party because there is time enough to investigate the files concerning your huge contracts.

Vocal Support of Oveyasi and Bakhtiar

Your flirtations with the Pahlavi court and Mo'iniyan, the chief of the Special Bureau, and your gains under the protection of the Pahlavi government are matters which will be dealt with in due time. But the question remains: You who have seen the great, decisive role of Imam Khomeini in the Islamic, anti-imperialistic revolution of the people of Iran, how could you allow yourselves to attack the fruits of the revolution in the name of innocent Mosaddeq? In addition, in the extra edition of PAYAN-E JEPHEH-YE MELLI which was apparently published in honor of the victory of the revolution of 11 Feb, you did not even mention the name of the leader of the revolution.

You leaders of the National Front--you, Dr Karim Sanjabi, legal council of the Pahlavi Ministry of Arts and Sciences; you, Dr Mehdi Azar, who have been working as a doctor and have led a comfortable life since 1953; you, Mr Asghar Faras, who from 1953-1970 were engaged in large contracts; and you leaders of the National Front who, with the dissolution of the National Front in 1964, sat by patiently and silently in expectation--what have you to say now, after the blood of so many revolutionary martyrs has been spilled?

If dictatorship is now really governing Iran and if, as you the leaders of the National Front have stated in issue No 52 of PAYAN-E

JEPHEN-YE NELLI, "freedom has been suppressed in all its dimensions in a horrible manner by the organizations created after the revolution, etc.," how is it that you indulge in freely publishing a newspaper which does not differ even one word from the nonsense of General Oveyasi and Shahpur Bakhtiar and you are able to publish such nonsense in the name of the National Front and Mosaddeq in order to deceive simple minds? But this movement and this revolution continue, to the detriment of the enemies of the revolution and the liberal bourgeoisie and in spite of the dark picture of the revolution and its fruits that you have presented in the extra issue of PAYAN-E JEPHEN-YE NELLI.

A Picture of the Revolution

In spite of your evil statements and deceptions, the revolution has achieved great victories in these two years. And what victory can be greater than to expose the true faces of these native liberals hiding behind a Mosaddeq mask? One of the greatest outcomes of the continuation of the revolution is that it has flushed out these pseudo-nationalistic termites from the pillars of the revolution. Now, if the revolution has been able to withstand the economic crisis, the political and ideological disruptions of the leaders of the National Front, the armed chaos created by the American left, and the unknowing commotions of the fighting youth and the freedom fighters who have been ready to spill their blood for the revolution, and you who have been responsible for twisting their minds and creating doubt, this is proof of the genuineness of the revolution. What the revolution has offered to the suffering people of Iran in these tumultuous days is proof of its continuity and depth. Hence, in spite of the dark picture that you have drawn of the security, freedom, economy, and internal and foreign policy, the revolution shows itself as follows:

1. The revolution of Iran has sent to the gallows 430 criminals of the previous regime who were among the high-ranking military, economic, and propaganda functionaries.

2. The Iranian revolution has freed the country of the enslavement of military agreements, bilateral contracts with the United States, the arms contracts and other imperialistic agreements and contracts which you, the leaders of the National Front, had approved and accepted in accordance with the Eisenhower Doctrine.

3. The people of Iran have recognized the true enemy, the imperialism of the United States. They have realized the true world-devouring America, which has for many years been called the fortress of freedom fighters, democracy, and freedom in all the publications of the National Front.

4. Of the assets of the plunderers, 70.85 percent have been taken over by the public.

5. More than 600 factories have been nationalized and a large number of the factory owners who have lost their possessions have either been driven into the National Front organization or have become enthusiastic supporters of the National Front.

6. In the last 2 years, the revolution has built 3 times the number of roads, highways, bridges, dams, and flood gates that were built during the 50 years of rule of his "imperial majesty, the shah of the National Front."

7. Within the past 2 years, 15,000 schools have been built. All of this is just a foundation, the dawn of the government of the Islamic Republic. When morning comes, all of the charlatans will be exposed.

9593

CSO: 4906

SEVERANCE OF RELATIONS WITH JORDAN, MOROCCO LAUDED

Tehran ETTALA'AT in Persian 5 Feb 81 p 12

[Text] When a country establishes political relations with another country, it has reasons such as political, military, economic, religious or....

However, none of these conditions existed since the inception of diplomatic relations between Iran and the two countries of Jordan and Morocco. The only reason was that both these regimes were monarchies. Jordan lies approximately 3,000 kilometers and Morocco 6,000 kilometers from Iran. Although the number of Iranians living in these two countries is not clear, it is so insignificant that it does not justify having embassies and consulates in these countries and bearing enormous expenses.

Iranian embassies abroad, particularly during the reign of Mohammad Reza, were only show places to demonstrate the status, glory, splendor and greatness of the regime. The regime was even competing in this context with oil-rich and wealthy countries. Unfortunately, ever since the revolution, there has not been a ministry of foreign affairs in its real sense, otherwise statistics and figures about these rivalries for splendor, glory and activities of the monarchy would have been published. We would have seen that next to astronomical arms purchases, the cost of upkeep of embassies particularly those in monarchies formed the greatest figures of the country's expenditures and in all likelihood, the cost of a single elegant and wasteful party in the Iranian embassy of Jordan or Morocco would have exceeded the expenses of building several schools or clinics.

Apart from this, Iranian embassies abroad, particularly, in Jordan and Morocco did not watch out for the interests of the nation but were centers of espionage. In other words, they were so-called "security systems" which would suppress the smallest news or voice which could possibly inform the people of another country about crimes of the regime. Also, they had the responsibility of cooperating closely with espionage and security organizations of the host country in order to suppress peoples of that territory.

Confidential documents indicate that during the course of murderous suppression of Palestinians by the Jordanian regime in September 1970 which became known as "Black September," the Iranian embassy in Jordan, and SAVAK experts, as well as Iranian financial and military assistance to King Hussein, played an effective and decisive part in this affair.

"Cursed" shah's relations with King Hussein were closer than with any other monarch in the region and King Hussein turned to the "cursed" shah for solving difficulties, consulted with him, learned modus operandi of crime, benefitted from needed assistance and returned home happy. King Hussein had become almost part of the family and was permitted to meet his big brother, the deceased shah at most inopportune moments, whether in Ramat during swimming, in Kish while gambling or in Niavaran Palace during his sleep.

As far as Morocco was concerned, the situation was similar, but due to long distance, King Hassan was not able to benefit as much from fraternal relations with the deceased shah. But a secret military pact had been concluded between the two regimes. Moroccan officers received training in killing in Iran and the deceased shah regularly sent security and other officers to Morocco to undergo training of desired techniques.

Records of such services are registered in confidential files in military headquarters and other places. Reasons for this state of affairs is clear; all three regimes "drank from the same watering trough" without which all false and corrupt regimes would not be able to survive. The patron of all three regimes was the same and all three treaded the path leading to Washington.

All three possessed common objectives of suppressing their people and all three had won the blood-sucking race from the other perishing dictatorial regimes of the world. All three were apparently "Moslem" but did something to Moslems and Islam which America and Britain were incapable of accomplishing. By massacring Palestinians, King Hussein believed he undermined the Palestinian movement and paved the way for the shameful Camp David accord. In Morocco, apart from suppressing that oppressed nation, King Hassan aimed at massacring our Polisario brothers. King Hassan is America's last hope in North Africa and is constantly at war with Algerian, Libyan and Polisario nations. The role of the deceased shah's regime in massacring the people has become clear for all.

All three regimes had converted their countries to American espionage and aggression bases and despite general protests, Americans have preserved their naval and air bases in those areas with the help of King Hassan. Thus, common directions of the three regimes were quite clear. As we had seen during the rule of the Satan and read in the newspapers, Iranian ambassadors were known as ambassadors of the "Aryamehr" [the shah] and not as ambassadors of Iranian people. The regime was so self-centered and oppressive that it was not even willing to call our ambassadors abroad as "ambassadors of the people" or at least "ambassadors of the government."

Despite all similarities, identical interests and objectives of Jordanian and Moroccan regimes with the government of the deceased shah, despite the passage of 2 years since the emergence of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we have reduced our diplomatic relations with these two governments to a minimum level but we have not actually severed these relations.

We are not continuing our relations for the sake of these regimes, but because of the Moslem people of Jordan and Morocco and our Islamic links with them, however even our revolutionary patience and Islamic tolerance has bounds.

Covert and overt cooperations between Jordan and the aggressive Saddam government, particularly remarks made by King Hussein and King Hassan during recent "Islamic" conference in Mecca against Iran, prompted the Iranian Government to sever the remaining superficial relations with these two regimes.

The policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran are alien to world arrogance and colonialism while the policies of these two regimes on the whole assist consolidation of world colonialism and arrogance and particularly promote greater American domination in the region. We cannot maintain relations with these two regimes not only because of support rendered to Iraq, our enemy, but also the overall nature of our relations with the Islamic world, and the hopes which Moslem nations have in our revolution. The continuation of relations with such regimes will adversely affect our relations with Moslem nations.

The world of Islam has recognized the bloody policies of Jordan and Morocco. For years, Moslem blood has been shed in these two countries. For many years the leaders of these two regimes participated in anti-Arab world and anti-Palestinian conspiracies. For years, these two governments' allegiance to international colonialism has become clear to everyone. The kings of these two regimes have even boasted of their affiliation with international colonialism and tyranny.

Having relations with these two regimes, however slight and superficial diplomatically is below the dignity of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is degrading for us to have political relations, even superficially, with such regimes. At whatever stage loss is stopped, it is an advantage.

9797
CSO: 4906

IRAN

END TO 'IMPOSED WAR' CONSIDERED 'IMPOSED SOLUTION'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Mar 81 pp 12, 2

[Text] Following the discussions with the Supreme Council for the Defense of the committee investigating the imposed Iraqi war against Iran, Hojjatoleslam Seyyed 'Ali Khameneh'i held a press conference with domestic and foreign correspondents. Concerning the outcome of these talks he said: The outcome of these talks did not differ much from that of the previous session. Mr Sakutureh, representing the committee, and Mr Bani-Sadr, chief of the High Council for Defense, repeated approximately what had been said yesterday. Mr Sakutureh requested Iran's help in this committee's attempt to establish peace. He wanted to postpone till the end of the war any investigation which would determine the transgressor, end the transgression, or punish the transgressor. He said: When a house is on fire, one should not start by trying to determine who set the fire; first the fire must be put out. This was his kind of talk from beginning to end. He had no specific suggestions. Hojjatoleslam Khameneh'i added: Mr Bani-Sadr basically said that on the contrary, one must find the transgressor who has set the fire and, to the example that when a house is on fire, first the fire should be extinguished, we reply that until one has found the flammable material and thrown it out of the house, trying to check the flames is of no use. One should find the flammable material, which is, in fact, the presense of Iraqi soldiers on our land. Why do you abandon this solution in trying to put out the fire? The spokesman for the Supreme Council for Defense added. Of course, Mr Sakutureh has highly praised the people and the revolution. He even said: "We are proud to have begun our work in Iran. We understand what you are saying. We feel your pain." He repeated these statements several times in his talks. But, unfortunately, a solution and the intention which should be the natural outcome of such talks could not be gleaned from what he said. He insisted that after the war has ended, then we can seek out the transgressor. Mr Bani-Sadr made another interesting statement in this regard. He said: Although the European governments and nations are Christians who believe that if someone slaps you on one cheek you should turn the other cheek, they still held the Nuremberg Trials. We believe in Islam, which regards "an eye for an eye" as necessary. It says that

when you are attacked, you should return the attack; a blow must be answered with a blow in order to prevent the transgressor from being content with his act. We are above holding court to find the transgressor. Mr Sakutureh insisted that we offer a specific suggestion. Mr Bani-Sadr said: Our suggestions have been given to you in the imam's statements today and they are also clear from our talks of both yesterday and today. While Mr Sakutureh was talking, Mr Bani-Sadr asked for the views in writing of the members of the Supreme Council for Defense. Each of our brothers in the Supreme Council for Defense noted down his views and handed them to Mr Bani-Sadr. These views were unanimous. So Mr Bani-Sadr said: I have asked for the opinions of the brother members of the Council and, astonishingly, everyone is of the same opinion, which shows that the solution we offer is based on our principles and corresponds exactly with what the imam has said. We say that the transgressor, the Iraqi soldiers, must retreat from our land immediately. Then, after they are outside our borders, you can select a committee from among the Islamic governments in order to determine the transgressor. If we are the transgressor, then punish us. But if Iraq is the transgressor, then deal with Iraq accordingly. This is the specific suggestion we offer.

How to Deal with Iraq

When asked what decisions have been taken in these talks, how Iraq must be dealt with, and how the issue of the war is to be resolved, Hojjatoleslam Khameneh'i answered:

This session was not designed for decision making. As I said yesterday, the Supreme Council for Defense had previously announced that these gentlemen, this committee, had not come to make decisions but to learn of Iran's views. And we, in these two long sessions, explained for them the Iranian views, that is, the views of the imam, the people, and the government. They understand our views very well. Saddam has spoken at great length at the Ta'ef Conference, but we had no one there to explain our views. This was an opportunity for us to explain our views and we took advantage of it.

Regarding the return of this committee to Iran he said:

They said that after their visit to Baghdad, they will send some of the members of the committee back to Iran to tell us the views of the Iraqi government and their assessment of their meetings with Iraq.

The Reason for Accepting the Committee

It was asked: Keeping in mind the imam's statements that such talks and conferences do not hold a solution and that on the whole the government of Iran will not accept any compromise, why, in spite of the futility of these travels and meetings, have the Iranian authorities agreed to this committee's coming to Iran? Hojjatoleslam

Khameneh'i answered: Exactly. We do not plan, that is, we are not ready under any circumstances to yield to the impositions of Iraq because of this committee. Which is to say, we will not accept an imposed solution. An imposed solution, like an imposed war, is unacceptable. This committee has come for the purpose of learning our views. There is no harm in it for us as the imam, too, has given audience to this committee and made known his guidelines. They also came to learn about the views of the High Council for Defense, which are those of the people. And we have explained them for them. It was asked of Hojjatoleslam Khameneh'i: To what extent do you expect this committee will be able to convince Iraq that Iraq is the transgressor?

He answered: The issue is not to convince them. The Iraqi regime is the transgressor. One cannot use logic to force the transgressor to retreat. We do not expect this committee to go to Iraq and soften it up through talks. We have no such expectation. We are supported by the power of the nation and by God. We are sure that this is the path which will build our future: the path of independence and reliance on God. Of course, it would be good if they recognized that we are in the right. We have made an effort in these sessions to make them listen to our just words.

It was asked: Have they been convinced that Iran is in the right? Hojjatoleslam Khameneh'i answered: Much effort has been made in this regard. I think anyone who listened to what we had to say in these sessions would believe Iran is in the right. One of the correspondents asked: On the whole, what do you expect from such committees? Khameneh'i answered: We expect of this committee and all the Moslems of the world that when they realize that we are in the right, they will stand with us in condemning that transgressor. We have no financial expectations. We have spiritual expectations. It would be right for them to confront the transgressor. And this is exactly what the Koran says: when two Moslem groups are at war, it is the duty of other Moslems to determine the transgressor, punish it, and put it in its place.

Will this committee be able to investigate the issues and condemn the transgressing country after the investigation in Riyadh? Regarding the talks already held, do they seem to have good intentions? The spokesman for the High Council for Defense said: They will be able to condemn after they realize that Iran is in the right. If they want to show their good intentions, they must condemn the transgressor. Some of the members of this committee do have good intentions. Later on, it will be determined to what extent they have had good intentions.

It was asked: Since they participated in these talks on behalf of the Islamic Conference in Ta'ef and since Iran's absence from this Conference shows Iran's position concerning this Conference, was it asked why they did not condemn Iraq? Mr Khameneh'i said:

Of course they have not admitted that they realized Iran was in the right, because no one had explained Iran's position for them. They had only heard the side of the opponent. They had not heard what we had to say. But even if we expected nothing from them in the past, now that they have learned of Iran's position and have recognized the transgressor, we expect them to stand by our side and confront the transgressor. One correspondent asked: For what reason was it not clear to them that we were in the right? Hojjatoleslam Khameneh'i answered: Until it has been stated, until it has been explained, naturally the situation would not be clear. A correspondent asked: International organizations have been unable to find solutions in this regard, what about this committee?

Hojjatoleslam Khameneh'i answered: We have not set our hopes on the international organizations. We are not waiting and hoping for the international organizations to come to our aid. As I have said, we follow our own path, the path of relying on our own forces and on God. We believe that we will progress along this path and we will be victorious. One correspondent asked: Should Iran participate in conferences such as the Ta'ef Conference to announce its position? It was answered: All conferences are not alike. We must participate in some and not in others. This depends on the kind of conference, the participants, the goals, and other such factors.

In answer to the question of whether the fact that they were unaware of our position is not proof of the weakness of Iranian foreign policy, Hojjatoleslam Khameneh'i answered: No matter how much you speak of the past weakness of Iranian foreign policy, you have not said enough.

9593

CSO: 4906

CHERIKHA-YE FEDA'I-YE KHALQ DENOUNCED BY FOUR FORMER MEMBERS

Tehran RANJBAR in Persian 18 Jan 81 p 6

[Article: "Declaration by Four Former Sympathizers of Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq Organization (Majority)"]

Text/ We have received a declaration signed by four former adherents of the majority block of the Cherikha Organization of Iran in Babol, stating their succession from this organization and proceeding to expose the identity and the acts of the present leaders.

Since this declaration expresses a correct position on the deviation by the leaders of the majority block of the Cherikha, that is, has identified their revisionism at its source, namely dependence on Russian imperialism, and has reached a proper conclusion, and also because of the truthful statement made by the declaration in terms of service to the people and the working class, we are presenting the entire text of the declaration herewith for review by the readers of RANJBAR.

We, former sympathizers of the majority block of the Cherikha Organization, realized, after 2 years, that the route which this organization has followed has ended up in the embrace of the Tudeh Party and its master Russia.

The present leadership of the majority block of the Cherikha-ye Khalq organization, an organization which had a brilliant past in combatting the hireling subservient treasonous Tudeh Party, has now drawn that organization down the same dead end of dependence and financial subordination to the Tudeh Party leadership.

For 18 months following the revolution, we always referred to the Tudeh Party as a hireling party, but now the leadership of the organization is brazenly talking about the progressive anti-imperialist nature of the party and is advising its adherents to read the "Russpaper" MARDOM.

Didn't the organization publish numerous books in the past which showed that this was a hireling party? Didn't it, in the book on the execution of the revolutionary 'Abbas Shahryari, basically consider it not even to be a party? How can a treasonous party which has gone its entire life committing treason against the working class and our nation's peoples become "anti-imperialist" in the course of less than 6 months?

Following the footsteps of the Tudeh Party is not just summarized by a change of position regarding it and its masters -- the gang which has by snatching the title of the organization intended to deceive the true adherents of the organization and draw them to the precipice of servitude and status of hirelings of Russia is subordinate to the filthy policies and methods of the Tudeh Party leadership in every field.

Instead of putting members and sympathizers in movement in mass activities, it is promoting methods and instructions based on espionage in their midst. It has most impudently and shamelessly demanded that we don the apparel of members of the Islamic Republican Party and adherents of the Movement of Fighting Moslems (of the nation) and become influential in government organizations. It has asked us to appear in every role except that of Communists, so that these newly-converted servants of Moscow can attain their unclean goals. They are spreading about all the filthy methods of lying, forging and espionage within the organization by making fools of sympathizers under the title of serving the working class.

In the face of all the questions and ambiguities which were raised in our minds, they tried, by preoccupying us with minor organizational assignments and some so to speak theoretical work (which had no connection with Marxism), to evade answering, or to give ridiculous instructions, such as stating that there was no time in the sessions, the children were unprepared, the question was above our heads and so forth, to divert us.

Instead of trying to make the slogans of independence, bread, housing and freedom reality, they are, in practice, preaching dependence on Russian imperialism and no longer desire freedom for the people, bread or housing. They understand nothing of the slogan of independence except propaganda on behalf of the so-called camp and dependence on it and, where the ground is being created by the aggression of the fascists of the Iraqi Ba'ath for the real struggle for the independence and territorial integrity of the nation, they have taken no kind of practical steps in that direction besides slogans and when confronted by our objections as to why we had not sent forces to the front, ultimately reply "We do not want to lose these formations which we created through thousand efforts so easily!" Indeed, they are the true devotees of the doctrine of treason and apostasy of the Tudeh Party leaders. They have created formations through a thousand efforts but, they do not want to use these formations for the sake of defending the nation! Of what use are these formations then? After a while, we obtained the answer to this question. These formations did not come into being in order to struggle on behalf of the people and the nation - their only function and objective is to lay the groundwork for dominance over our country by Russian imperialism.

Instead of fighting on behalf of freedom, they have been converted into the obstinate defenders of tyranny, and they condemn every voice raised for freedom with the stigma of 'liberal.' How it happened that that same leadership up to a year ago could not endure the slightest violation of the sanctity of freedom and imagine wanted the newly-formed government, which needed maximum protection, to fall immediately and today is labelling every form of violation of freedom as 'the democracy of the petty bourgeoisie' and wishes support from those new tyrants?

Now tyranny and suppression have reached the point where they are imprisoning sympathizers of political groups who are no more than 10 or 12 years old for the crime of distributing or even reading publications and declarations. They have fallen prey to the notion of uniting with these tyrants. This union, moreover, is nothing but the 'united people's front' of Kianuri's gang, which is united around the slogan of reliance on the 'camp of socialism,' that is, Russian social imperialism. One must congratulate Mr. Kianuri for having his prediction turn out correct, his hopes realized, and this river finally reach the sea (read "swamp").

We who have raised thousands of questions during these 6 months and have not heard the slightest response have come to realize why all these questions are changing, why they are changing all our study programs, and why all these other things are happening. In accepting the status of Russian mercenaries, for the sake of Iran's dependence on the Russians, the leadership of the majority bloc of the Cherikha Organization wants to establish suppression and tyranny.

For 2 whole years they have been deceiving us in the name of the people and the working class and today they are asking us to lie instead of being Communists, to spy, and to don the garb of religion. Shame on you!

We who faced the people in the past with the wrongful platform of the organization, while more than 95 percent of the people were protecting the Islamic revolution, declared the people to be Americans and today, when more than 95 percent of the people are standing against these tyrants, the tyrants are placing us against the overwhelming majority of the people. So where is Communism in this? Is Communism always against the people, or on their side?

We tell the sincere sympathizers who have joined this organization in order to fight on the people's behalf that this organization is no longer that noble organization whose sympathizers we once were. For them, the interests of the people are no longer relevant and they think only of the masters' interests. Not only do this organization's positions and platform prove this, the constant decline of sympathizers is also a correct indicator of this matter. At the present time the organization's sympathizers have dropped to half and most of the people who still are on the organization's side are experiencing doubt and hesitation.

We tell these sincere, friendly comrades that there has been enough doubt and hesitation; don't go down into the cesspool of these unswerving servants of Russia. Reject this detestable leadership as soon as possible and leave the two hireling gangs of Kianuri and Koshtgar-Negahdar alone.

Death to the two superpowers, America and Russia!

Four former adherents of the majority bloc of the Iranian Cherikha-Ye Feda'i-Ye Khalq Organization, Babol

11867

CSO: 4906

MORE THAN HALF MILLION DISPLACED PERSONS IN FARS

Tehran ETTELA'AT-E HAFTEGI in Persian 21 Jan 81 pp 4,5

[Article: "The Counterrevolutionaries Are Trying To Destroy Islam and Impose the Rule of Force on the People"]

[Text] His eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Abdolhoseyn Dastgheyb, the Friday imam of Shiraz, took part in a press conference in Shiraz this session lifted the veil from the tricks and wiles of the counterrevolutionaries and fifth columnists.

Conclusions of the Friday Emams' Seminar

Regarding the overall results of the seminar of Friday emams and their visit with the imam, Ayatollah Dastgheyb stated, "The holding of such a meeting, in which Shiite and Sunnite learned men were alongside one another, was the clerics hope for many years that scholars of the Shiite and Sunnite creeds would be alongside one another and that the disputes which the enemy had created and through which, in the course of the centuries, it had weakened Islam's strength should be appraised and that the scholars of the Shiite and Sunnite creeds should confer with one another with the utmost affection and purity and declare their recommendations in this seminar. Above and beyond that, this type of meeting increases unity, problems are set out, and views are exchanged. After the seminar we were also honored to visit the imam. Among the duties he assigned was for the Friday emams to investigate complaints in obedience to the imam's orders so that greater investigation may be made into the people's affairs."

We asked Ayatollah Dastgheyb his views and instructions regarding the latest events in Fars, which resulted in the killing and wounding of several people as well as the tearing up of pictures on a few subjects and demonstrations by a few groups. He said, "This revolution started in 1963 with the people's uprising by order of the deputy of Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, and this revolution started in 1963 by the spiritual authorities. Its goal, from the very start, was Islam. He said that this government had to disappear and that a government of Islam should be established, since any government other than a government of Islam is satan it is a duty to fight against it."

The people then obeyed the order until, in 1979, the revolution triumphed; thus, the manifestation of this resurgence and uprising is that of spiritual authority, and its objective is the governance of Islam. The governance of Islam means a government which God has appointed to the world; since no one has the right to govern anyone else, no one has the right to make appointments over others. Legislation and governance are God's affairs alone and whatever he decrees must be carried out. In the holy Koran, God has made governance and legislation the duty of the prophet, and, after the prophet, it is the duty of his delegate. The delegates of the prophet are 12 in number, and after these 12 people, a just religious jurist who meets the conditions of rule and legislation. Therefore, in the constitution which we have ratified, we have said that all three powers, the executive, judiciary and legislative, must be subordinate to the religious jurist. Otherwise, if, for example, the people appoint a president or prime minister, he will be neither an Islamic imam nor will it be a duty to obey him, even if he has been elected by the people, unless the imam appoints him. Anyone who wants to assume general command of the forces, or to whom the people give it, is a satan unless the religious jurist bestows this position upon him. In the constitution, removal of the president is in the hands of the religious jurist. The Islamic republic is different from a democratic republic; in this republic, all provisions of law come from Islam, and if they deviate from the channel of Islam and it is said that the people elected them, he is a satan, just like the previous one. The people did not give up thousands of martyrs just so a given group or a given person should come to government; they gave up all these martyrs for the sake of Islam and the establishment of a government of Islam. Regarding those who want to create disputes, we must go back to the origin of the point, namely, that imperialism is trying to create a situation where it will again create a satan, and the imam is a barrier in the way of this trick and will not permit a self-serving government to be created. Imperialism enters in in order to attain its goal by weakening the spiritual authority or by showing contempt for the effective keystones of religious authority. It spreads about rumors to the effect that it is the fault of the clerics, that they want to weaken spiritual authority, eliminate the government of Islam and once again give free rein to plunderers and charlatans. They want to act as in the era of Mosaddeq, when they created a rift between Ayatollah Kashani and Mosaddeq, whereas weakening spiritual authority is treason to Islam and the revolution. Today there must be no rifts. Everyone must be united. Rifts are to be prohibited. Everyone must say 'long live Islam.' Today personalities are no longer relevant. If someone makes a mistake, one must not attack him. One must guide him and call attention to the acts and the consequences of his actions in proper tones, and not attack him in order to create disturbances - the opposite of tearing up and provoking. Making provocative slogans is not right." Ayatollah Dastgheyb added, "If there are rifts among the authorities, they must go to the imam of the nation and resolve them, and not declare them in public gatherings and provoke the people, whoever these authorities might be."

In response to a question to the effect that some rumors regarding the evacuation of people affected by the war had been spread in the first days, what his opinion was on this matter, and basically what measures had taken place through him with respect to the people affected by the war, the Friday imam of Shiraz stated "Since the start of the revolution, deviant groups, through orders of their masters, have been making efforts, fabricating rumors, and spreading about lies - one of their principal acts

since the start of the migration of the people affected by the war to Shiraz, who really have been in difficult straights and have had no recourse. We have investigated their condition but groups have taken pictures of them in an effort to spread about false material. The first day I said that it would be best for people who intend to fight to return to the battlefronts and fight, and keep their families here and have an investigation made into them. They changed around that very sentence of mine and wrongfully spread the rumor that I said 'Beat the people from Khuzestan and throw them out.' All right, the objective of these deviant rumor-mongering groups has been identified.

"But why the magazine ETTELA'AT-E HAFTEGI, which is under the supervision of Mr Do'a'i, should publish the false statements by one person -- by what gall do the mass media publish such a subject? Criticism which has the feature of goodwill and advice, which people should also state to the party himself, is proper, but false criticism which is on the radio and in the newspapers and is caviling and places blame is to be prohibited. However, with regard to free discussion, that is proper in the event that corruption is not strengthened. Newspaper correspondents must show attention to these matters and must be very careful, because on the day after judgment day we will be subjected to investigation. With respect to the people who have been ravaged by the war, I am ashamed to say that I have done something if money was spent; that was the people's money and it was in my hand. The people gave it; the people who gave assistance are people in the air base. They have served and one must be grateful to them, and one should not make their service seem to be the opposite of what it is. This is prohibited. "Our brother Valinezhad, the man in charge of the Shiraz airbase, then spoke in detail about the measures for bringing assistance to the areas ravaged by the war by means of this holy war and added, "So far six airplanes carrying large amounts of drugs, medical treatment facilities, clothes, boots, rations for individuals, foodstuffs, stockings and so forth have been sent to the war-ravaged areas. Even when Susangerd was besieged by the Iraqi mercenaries, we sent the materials required to the region the day after the siege by airplane as well as disinfectants to prevent various diseases resulting from the rot of the corpses of the Iraqis killed." At the conclusion of this conversation, his excellency Ayatollah Dastgheyb stated, with respect to investigations into people's complaints which were coming to his office as a consequence of the emam's orders, "I have made a firm decision to stand firmly with respect to any revolutionary or government organization which has been the subject of a complaint and has carried out a violation and to prevent that. The criterion everywhere must be Islam, and if action contrary to this is taken. I will use all revolutionary security forces to stand up to it." Regarding the Mojahedin, the Friday emam of Shiraz said "The Mojahedin, or any group which imposes itself as a leader, are satanic and their acts are to be prohibited. Leaders come only from God, and are not created by themselves."

For a long time, Shiraz has been the host of war-ravaged compatriots from the west of the country - that is, from the very first days of the war and the start of the migration and flight of the people ravished by the war who had no provisions, no capital, no means not even the primitive means of living. It has reached the point where today more than half a million of these beloved people have settled down in various towns of the Province of Fars, and the people of Fars, with their generous cooperation in the realm of helping the war-ravaged refugees and also bringing help to the war areas have, in the footsteps of the people in charge of matters, started

the greater holy war against the infidels -- the holy war in which the blood of Islam, human dignity and humanitarianism is flowing -- and are still claiming themselves that they have done nothing and could not have responded as they should and could have, whereas they have neglected no form of self-sacrifice, and their very modesty is praiseworthy.

How Have the First Days of Hospitality Passed?

The people of Shiraz, and the inhabitants of the other districts of Fars, have always been famous for warmheartedness and hospitality, and the people throughout the country, especially during the New Year's holiday season, have always derived great benefit from this hospitality. However, the appropriate reception of guests at that time was in an era when the officials of the province could make the necessary provisions from every standpoint, starting 2 months before the holidays fell. Hotels, lodgings and restaurants could be readied, the people could rent out their empty homes and rooms to the mayor's office, large amounts of food could be brought in and stored, special stipulations could be imposed on the highways, hospitals could assume a state of alert, and, in short, everyone was prepared to receive, and how many people were involved? A maximum of 100,000 people, whereas, in the case of the start of the war, a state of unpreparedness existed; the war-ravaged refugees were not New Year's guests who brought the wherewithal for their comfort with them -- their homes were destroyed they lost everything, and most of them came to Shiraz with with bare heads and feet. The people of Shiraz were unprepared and the population all at once multiplied several times over, in conditions where everything from housing to clothing and food should have been provided, but the first days took this form and matters were hard on everyone. However, under these difficult conditions, the persons hit by the war found housing on the porticos of Shah Cheragh (on whom be peace). The persons affected by the war immediately found housing in the Shiraz University dormitories, the hotels, the hostelries and vacant housing, through the formation of the province's aid staff. Tents were pitched and the wandering came to an end -- the wandering which had not lasted more than a few days. The Red Crescent, the Fars Holy War of Reconstruction, the Martyrs' Foundation, the Enam's Aid Committee, the office of His Eminence Ayatollah Dastgheyb, the Friday enen of Shiraz, and the merchants of Shiraz mobilized themselves and found room for these war victims in all the university dormitories, hotels, and tourist hostelries of Shiraz and the numerous homes in this city. Even His Eminence Ayatollah Mahallati placed his home at the disposal of these beloved people, and the rest were sent off to various towns in the Province of Fars. They obtained housing in the places set aside for them. Once the provision of clothing, accessories for living, foodstuffs and heaters began, the families from Khuzestan -- most of whose men were in the fronts in the battle of truth against vanity -- were placed under the comprehensive protection of aid from people in charge of matters and the people. Their suckling children were delivered from hunger through supplies of dried milk. Medical teams treated the sick. The city's mosques became bases for dispatching aid, to the point where today we have witnessed that even in areas where these beloved people are living in tents they are not experiencing cold because it is often observed that there are three or four portable heaters to a tent. The people either directly bring their assistance to places where the people ravaged by the war are residing or they hand it over to the mosques and the staff providing aid in the province.

The schools in the city have admitted students who are victims of the war and have provided them books and stationery supplies. The Sa'di, Namazi and Kala Hospitals, the university hospitals and the public health hospitals are engaging in treating ill war victims with their medical teams. His excellency Ayatollah Dastgheyb, the Friday imam of Shiraz, in his speeches, is continuously encouraging the people of Fars to look into the condition of the people who have been ravaged by the war as much as possible, and he himself has directly given valuable, unhyprocritical aid for the sake of improving their condition -- aid which is, in this period of time, lifegiving. In visiting the various areas of Shiraz where refugees who have been affected by the war are living, we were faced with a very strong, joyful spirit. We saw with our own eyes last-year students of medicine engaged in treating the victims of the war. We saw that everyone was satisfied but was cursing Saddam Takriti with every breath, with every utterance. A woman by the name of Reza'i placed some pictures at my disposal and said, "This is a picture of my home, which Saddam Takriti destroyed. My husband took this photograph and sent it to me. Even though I have lost my home, and my whole life, I am not at all uncomfortable because I have acquired another home here which is stronger and warmer than the previous one, and no bombs can destroy it either; this home is the heart of the people of Shiraz, which has been opened to us with the greatest warmth and sympathy. They have received us in this tempest of vagrancy. They have given us clothes, food, apparel and housing. They are constantly paying us visits, are playing delightfully with our children and are exerting themselves to provide for our well being. These are the things that are driving Saddam blind and are making his heart bleed."

An old man of 80 years in the Shiraz tourist camp, which has been placed at the disposal of the war victims as a sanctuary, told me, "I am 80 years old. I have tasted many good times and bad times. However, when the traitor Saddam destroyed our home and killed four of the young people in my family, at a time when my boys were at the front, seeing my grandchildren's ruined lives, I said, now everything is finished. However, when I came to Shiraz with my daughters-in-law and grandchildren and when we became the object of affection here, they gave us housing, food and clothing, the children went to school, and a life began which is warmer than what there had been in Abadan. I understood that everything had ended and had been lost -- but for Saddam, not for us -- and our people have shown that Saddam died a long time ago and hasn't yet found that out."

Another woman said "I am cooking here just as in my own home, washing clothes, and in brief making a living. My husband is at the front but I would like to say that some day, which is not far off either, we will return to our own town and we will then build everything anew and will show the heathens that faith always triumphs and that right triumphs. They have just been able to destroy our homes, but they have made our hearts stronger and more united. This unity will bring their false structure down upon themselves." This woman added, "The aid which was collected by the imam's staff is being placed at our disposal. They haven't us a quota of provisions, food and fuel, and this has let us proceed to cook food, by using the means of living which the people have placed at our disposal, and has let us have a warm environment and not feel alien."

At this point we must note that the responsibility of the people of Fars and Shiraz regarding this war is threefold. First, by sending their young people and youths to the battlefronts, they are participating in this war against the heathens. Second, they are fulfilling the obligation of sacrifice and generosity toward the war-ravaged refugees, with the utmost enthusiasm. Third, every day they are sending many trucks with various forms of clothing, food, medicine and so forth to the war-affected areas. Seamstresses are sewing clothes free of charge. Knitters are weaving warm clothes. Every day rice, flour, wheat, fuel, dried food, fruit and canned fruit are being sent to the war areas in large amounts. Doctors, health and medical teams, engineers and technicians are being sent to the fronts. In brief, everyone is taking one another by the hand in order to play the greatest basic fundamental part in this holy war. May their feet be firm, their arms mighty and their accomplishments triumphant.

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CSO: 4906

PLANS FOR MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR CAR INDUSTRY ANNOUNCED**Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 2 Mar 81 p 10****[Text]**

Iraq announced plans last week to establish a multi-billion dollar car industry which is intended to launch the country into the field of advanced technology. Describing the plan as "one of the most ambitious ever undertaken by a developing country," Dr Barak Yehya, head of the government commission in charge of the project, told *Reuters* that "we are trying to use our oil wealth to create a home-based technology." Initial costs for the planned factory, to be built at Swayra, 80 kilometres south of Baghdad, has been estimated at about Iraqi Dinars 1 billion (\$3.4 billion), Dr Yehya said.

Dr Yehya said preliminary talks had begun with several foreign car manufacturers, including Mercedes, Fiat, Scania, Mitsubishi, Toyota and Renault. Tenders for the project would be invited from manufacturers soon, he said. "We hope to have selected the main companies involved by the end of the year and construction will begin by the middle of 1982," he declared. An international consulting firm will be hired within the next few weeks to work on the project.

Dr Yehya said production of trucks was scheduled to begin in 1984, with production of cars and tractors starting the following year. Initial planned output has been set at 150,000 cars, 25,000 trucks and 15,000 tractors a year. The planned factory will employ between 15,000 and 20,000 workers.

Dr Yehya said training was one of the main problems facing the scheme. Universities and colleges had been asked to train graduates for the new industry, he said.

Dr Yehya said the planned factory's entire output of cars was intended for the local Iraqi market. Current sales of 50,000 vehicles a year were "artificially low," he said. Iraq already produces small numbers of Swedish Scania and French Savim trucks and Hungarian buses.

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN GAZA CRITICIZED

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by Yisara'el Zamir: "A Parliament But No Country"]

[Text] When Moshe Dayan declared that the autonomy process should be set in motion in Gaza, even as a unilateral move on our part, his statement met with raised eyebrows. Has the mischievous Dayan fooled us again, they ask in the Likud. Even to Alignment circles, Dayan's final aim is not clear: Is it a political exercise aimed at trapping the Likud, or an attempt to move closer to the Alignment? Some think that this will be the new policy of Dayan and Weizman in the coming elections. Either way, there is sensitivity about Dayan's declarations, not only in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, but in the territories beyond the green-line, especially Gaza, as well.

Gaza is a developing city. Construction activity prospers. Wherever one turns, houses are being built. Additions and alterations are made to existing houses as the sands are conquered and new neighborhoods established. Who is building? Firstly, Gaza residents, many of whom worked in Israel, saved large sums of money and decided: Autonomy or no autonomy, a house is something firm and secure. The State of Israel has also participated in the building process. The military administration started building, but found out that it is better if Gaza residents themselves build houses suited to their own tastes and abilities.

Gazans Build for Themselves

There was a period during which the military administration built, but the PLO issued a manifesto forbidding entrance to "the Zionists' houses." An entire neighborhood sat completed and empty for a full year, also due to problems in connecting it to a water supply! Today the administration still has more apartments available than prospective purchasers. This is not due to an overabundance of apartments or the absence of overcrowded conditions, but to a clear Israeli policy which holds that a resident who owns a house is a permanent resident with something at stake. The political views of one in such circumstances will be more moderate. The administration sells 1/4 dunam plots upon which a family builds. But it appears that the reconstruction budget in the hands of officers in charge remains unused. For several years, part of this budget has been returned.

The apartments that were built with administration assistance are large, 110 square meters each. I was amazed at the quality of one I visited. The policy of construction and infrastructure is closely related to the strong hold exercised by PLO groups upon the city. If the PLO can get itself a "free ride" on Israeli construction, using it to its own advantage, it does so. If not, entire buildings remain empty while tens of thousands of people live in refugee camps, stinking filth and substandard conditions around the city. Only a quarter of the refugees has been rehabilitated, but their number has not outpaced the natural rate of increase in Gaza.

A Library Intended to be a Parliament

One of the city's Arab inhabitants took me on a tour. We approached the new library, an enormous building constructed in the center of town. I was astonished. Such a big library? Does everyone in Gaza read? Why is it so massive? My host smiled but didn't speak. When we entered, we found an enormous ground floor, a rostrum and a large lobby with small cubicles on the side. "This is for the press," he blurted out by mistake. Press...library? But as we continued on our tour the truth became evident: The parliament of the Palestinian state is being built in Gaza and they are calling it a library." And so, slowly and almost alone, Gaza is preparing for self-rule, for autonomy, through hidden but directed activity. The parliament's construction is nearing completion. As soon as Dayan's proposal is accepted, the parliament will enter into high gear as will the other Gaza institutions.

But the city of Gaza is torn and split. Three groups are locked in a struggle there. Jordan buys most of the citrus crop and controls its deals there through merchants and big business interests. Some Gaza families live in Jordan, and the socio-economic connection to Husayn is strong and close. The open-bridges policy can be said to have linked Gaza with Jordan. Economically, Gaza is dependent upon Jordan to a considerable extent.

Links with Egypt are also problematic. Nineteen years of Egyptian rule left their mark on the city. Each year, over 1,500 students go to Egypt for extended periods of several years. Upon completion of their studies, some return to the Strip, most with a clearly Egyptian orientation. These people also secretly support Sadat's peace initiative, but their position in Gaza is precarious. As a result, they are silent.

Currying Political Favors and PLO Terrorism

The PLO is, in fact, the authorized representative of Gaza Palestinians. PLO intelligentsia includes doctors, lawyers, established merchants, teachers--all of whom go to Arab countries, meet frequently with Arafat and receive instructions from him. A large number of the acts of murder committed in the city are aimed at eliminating competing factions which do not accept the PLO as the sole authorized representative of the Palestinians. One of Gaza's residents, people say with pride, is even Arafat's personal adviser.

Roaming the city, one can talk with people and sense the discomfort. People say that the entire city is sitting on a keg of dynamite and that the lack of clear Israeli policy causes great damage. As surprising as the situation appears, I met people who believe that a Palestinian state must be created in isolation from the West Bank. They maintain that a closed narrow strip would not present a security risk. Israel would not be in any way endangered. In the event of danger to Israel's security, there would be no hesitation to reoccupy Gaza.

This idea is, in effect, the one also expressed by Dayan. They have adopted his views, that the IDF should be removed from the cities and that city leaders should be allowed to manage their own affairs. In Dayan's words: "It won't be so terrible if we can't go to Gaza to buy fish."

The strong-handed policy toward Gaza supported by the government is finally yielding its sour fruit. Terrorism and hostility were prevented for a long time (nearly 10 years), not due to the skill of the defense forces or Arik Sharon's muscles, but because of comfortable prevailing economic and social conditions in the city, which did not encourage moving toward terrorism.

The same Arab who accompanied me on my tour explained that there are only two ways to overcome terrorism: either to promote some political solution whereby there would be honorable coexistence, or a policy of repression, the outcome of which would be to force the entire population of the territories into the arms of the PLO, an outcome which Begin's policy is achieving. The city's leaders have thus been forced to reduce their profile, to go underground, and through emissaries, to organize terror in order to remain afloat. Ten years ago, throwing a grenade at an Israeli vehicle brought IL8. Today, it brings over IL500, and someone pays.

Strong-Handed Policy--and What Then?

A strong-handed policy is the last means at Israel's disposal. What then, they ask in Gaza.

The terror of the 1970's, the work of Major General Ariel Sharon, has already been forgotten here to a great extent. There is a new generation in the Strip whose heroes are terrorists. They are tempted to join these organizations, and the results are obvious.

Moderate elements in Gaza are in retreat. Those who, for years, cooperated with the administration are today afraid to meet openly, for while terror has a long arm, Israel's arm of protection is very short.

Gaza and the entire Strip are a keg of dynamite. Internal murders are an everyday occurrence. Little reaches the press. All attempts by the administration to fight this rising current fail. Israel continues to hover above (Dayan's unsuccessful policies in Judaea and Samaria). As a rule, Israel does not interfere and allows the extremists complete control of the Strip. Those who demanded intervention and a set course of policy were ignored. The result, 13 years

after conquest, is that we no longer control the Gaza Strip. Belief in Israel and its enlightened policy has been shattered. Internal conflicts in the government turn us into fools in their eyes.

In the Strip people are also waiting impatiently for elections. They hope that the Alignment will win and bravely try to cope with the situation by offering an enlightened policy.

The Gaza parliament is already in place, ready for action, and local institutions are organized and functioning. Another policy should probably be instituted, one which will allow independent activities and force the moderates, those who built houses and have something at stake, to influence the irresponsible extremists. This is what my Arab guide thinks, though on second thought, it seemed to him that it is already too late: In the Gaza parliament, there will be only one voice--that of Arafat.

8770

CSO: 4805

HELICOPTERS FOR AGRICULTURE GO TO EGYPT

Tel Aviv HA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Dec 80 p 7

[Article by Ya'akov Hakohen: "Israel to Provide Egypt with Crop-spraying Helicopters"]

[Text] A deal was recently finalized by "Koor-Sahar", Europe, a company which deals in Israeli-Egyptian trade, to provide crop-spraying helicopters to Egypt.

This was reported yesterday by the company's general director, Beni Ga'on, during a meeting of suppliers held at the end of fiscal year 1980 and the conclusion of planning for 1981. He added that details for export of veterinary equipment, pest-control substances and fertilizers and additional agricultural equipment to Egypt are now being examined.

"Koor-Sahar", Europe has already received 1981 orders for export of food products to Egypt totaling \$2 million. The company's Egyptian branch-office did \$9 million in business in 1980.

Mr Ga'on stated that the Cairo office employs three permanent Israeli representatives and nine Egyptians. Ga'on noted that the company's Cairo office represents all industries in the "Koor" group as well as Kibbutz Industries and the Eisenberg group.

Ga'on revealed that "Koor-Sahar" ran into difficulties when it attempted to register an Israeli company in Egypt. Its request to register the company as an Israeli firm was rejected. The solution found was registry, on an official level only, through a German firm.

Ga'on said that over the past year there were high and low points in trade relations with Egypt. All were results of the political climate. President Navon's visit lifted relations. This was followed by a decline. During the recent visit by the group of military officers, directives were issued to the public sector not to engage in trade with Israel, while the private sector was told to engage in such trade.

The director of "Koor-Sahar", Europe also said that a detailed study is underway aimed at finding additional potential exports to Egypt (milk and wheat products). It is expected that ample opportunities will be found for investment in Egypt through three-way activity between the United States, Egypt and Israel.

PLANT PLANS TO PRODUCE AIRCRAFT ENGINES

Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Jan 81 p 6

[Article by David Hoshiov: "Bet Shemesh Engines to Produce Aircraft Engines for the 80's"]

[Text] The management at Bet Shemesh Engines has prepared development and tooling plans for the coming 4 years. Twenty-three million dollars are to be invested to enable production of aircraft engines for the 1980's. The plan, approved by the board of directors, is already being implemented. The government has already contributed its share of \$1.5 million for the first year. This was reported yesterday by the company's general director, Avya Shliff, at an aviation writers' tour of the plant.

Shliff said that the plan will allow Bet Shemesh Engines to produce engines for all types of aircraft for the 1980's, except those for large aircraft such as the Boeing 747. The spokesman also said that there is no other plant producing engines in Israel, and that development of additional facilities would require an even greater investment.

Shliff declined to answer questions or speak about the production of engines for the Lavi' aircraft.

Shliff spoke of the progress made by Bet Shemesh Engines in recent years. The company's turnover grew from IL52 million in 1976 to IL1.2 billion in 1980.

The company's output grew from \$1.6 million in 1978 to \$8 million in 1980. Output forecast for 1981 is approximately \$17 million with an expected turnover of IS200 million.

The company is profitable, having turned an IS10 million profit in 1979 before taxes. The company will also end 1980 in the black.

Shliff said that Bet Shemesh Engines produces 35 percent of the Kfir's G-79 engines, as well as Marbore-6 engines for the Fouga-Magister. In 1979 the company exported 20 such engines and in 1980, 19. The company produces parts for various engines as a sub-contractor to Turbomeca.

Bet Shemesh Engines developed an industrial turbine with an 800 kw capacity which costs \$90,000. Twelve were exported in 1980.

Bet Shemesh Engines employs 1,300 workers today, up from 500 in 1977.

IMPROVEMENTS IN KFIR PLANE DEVELOPED

Tel Aviv HA'ANETZ in Hebrew 12 Jan 81 p 10

[Article by Amos Hadad: "The Battle over the Lavi' Engine"]

[Text] Advanced aviation products and innovative weapons systems for civilian use in the air, at sea and on land, are presented in film shorts and slides in the exhibition room of Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI), located in the building used for receiving VIP's visiting or negotiating deals at IAI.

The roar of Kfir engines is heard upon entering the exhibition room. On the ceiling are seen three Kfir aircraft engaged in eye-boggling maneuvers. Nearly all the IAI's products marketed abroad are shown through film-shorts and slides accompanied by explanations in several languages, heard through earphones.

Among the items presented: the Westwind jet, the Arava, the Kfir, Gabriel sea-to-sea missiles, drones, Hornet and Bee boats, communications equipment, radar and electronic equipment, and other items. IAI today produces a long list of products, some of which have already been made public, and others shown here for the first time. There are also products still veiled in secrecy at the present time. "We have nothing to be ashamed about. Our products compete very successfully with American ones," say experts at IAI.

IAI recently developed a testing system for Kfir aircraft engines, intended to improve the plane's performance in the air and prevent the possibility of in-flight engine failure and crashes while in action.

Four years ago development of this system got underway at IAI's engine works. The project was brought to the attention of experts at General Electric, which produces the engine. They were delighted with it.

Another project: combustion chambers to prevent exhaust escape from the Kfir. This new device is of great importance to the IDF, because in the past the Kfir gave off a trail of exhaust which could be clearly seen while it was in flight, and which created operational problems. This device has also been utilized in Phantom aircraft.

Another IAI project, also revealed here for the first time, is an adaptation of the Phantom aircraft engine G-79 to the Kfir. The aim: considerable savings

in the defense budget. Israel has an inventory of Phantom engines which are not in use. These have been adapted and modified for use with the Kfir. Today, some of the Kfirs already use the Phantom engines.

Nowadays, with the debate over whether IAI or Bet Shemesh Engines will direct the Lavi' engine project, IAI is offering a list of considerations which lead it to the conclusion that it should direct the project. The debate is largely over which of these companies will be the primary contractor on the engine project. Technologically, the plane's engine is a complex product, requiring the cooperation of numerous companies with the central producer. Even the large U.S. and European companies are not entirely self-sufficient in aircraft engine production. Pratt and Whitney, the largest engine producer in the United States, cannot independently produce the F-15 and F-16 engines. These planes' complex engines consist of some 30,000 components, many of which are [not] produced in the main plant.

Raw materials must also be subcontracted by the manufacturer. The same is true in Israel. Development of a new aircraft engine in a plant which produces engines exclusively and which has all the infrastructure and experience today costs some \$2 billion and requires from 8 to 9 years. There is neither the intention nor the capacity to develop an engine independently in Israel, but only to produce the future engine under license from the original manufacturer.

IAI offers its 25 years of experience in overhauling and producing aircraft engines, experience which has given it a respected name among engine manufacturers worldwide. The Lavi' engine will apparently be General Electric's F-404 model. IAI points to its execution of the only two projects in Israel which produced fighter aircraft engines as part of its credentials for producing the Lavi' engine. These were the French Atar-9 engines for the Mirage and G-79's for the Kfir.

IAI claims that required infrastructure, including advanced engineering, administrative and technical facilities are already in place for the production of large jet engines. These facilities serve all the other local producers. The production line includes experimental facilities such as engine accelerators, technological equipment and structures and a workforce of some 400 engineers, technicians and skilled professionals. In the face of severe budgetary limitations, IAI's position is that preference should be given to the project's efficient and economical execution without compromising quality and time-tables. IAI believes that such conditions can be met only if production is based on the infrastructure and experience it has built up in the course of producing tens of Kfir engines and other engines.

At IAI they say: The recipient of the contract for producing the engine will have to provide service for the Air Force. Since IAI already services the Air Force, it would be better if Lavi' engine production was centered at the company which services the biggest customer for that aircraft.

BRIEFS

LAVI' ENGINE MODIFICATIONS--While in Israel the debate over whether Israel Aircraft Industries or Bet Shemesh Engines will build the Lavi' engine continues to rage, conclusions from the investigation of the crash of an F-18 aircraft in Britain in September, 1980 have been publicized in the United States. The aircraft, equipped with two General Electric F-404 engines, had completed its presentation at the [Pranboro] Air Show and took off on the return trip to the United States. It crashed near the coast of Britain. A second plane crashed on 14 November last year in the United States. A third had to make a forced landing when its left engine caught on fire. Two of the three episodes were caused by engine defects. In light of the accidents, the engine's planners advised redesign of certain parts and, for the time being, limiting the number of engine hours before the first inspection. The planning staff recommended a series of long- and short-term limitations and improvements for engines of this model. It seems that these engine defects will not have a negative impact on the joint production of F-404 engines in Israel. Even if the negotiations are completed soon, it will be some time before a production line is constructed, whether at Israel Aircraft Industries or at Bet Shemesh Engines. In the meantime, the U.S. Airforce will have completed its testing of the engine and the first improved models will have been assembled. [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jan 81 p 2] 8770

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NATURAL RESOURCES AUTHORITY'S FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN DISCUSSED

Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 12, 13 & 14 Jan 81

[Article by Ahmad Shakir: "Natural Resources Authority's Five-Year Plan in Interview with Engineer Dakhqan; Allocation of 13.5 Million Dinars for Oil, Natural Gas and Shale Rock Exploration; Exploitation of 1.2 Billion Tons of Shale Rock in al-Lajjun Area; Building Plant to Exploit 3 Million Tons of Copper; Establishing Water Data Bank; Building Earthen Dams and Drilling Wells to Irrigate Elevated and Desert Lands; Modernizing National Water Plan"]

[12 Jan 81, p 3]

[Text] The Natural Resources Authority will continue this year and in the coming years its efforts to discover numerous minerals, especially oil, to find an energy alternative extracted from shale rock, to exploit the Jordanian raw materials, to mine copper and to produce white and ordinary cement.

In an interview with AL-DUSTUR, Engineer Ahmad Dakhqan, the Natural Resources Authority deputy chairman, has said that a five-year plan has been drawn up for the mining and industry sector and the water sector.

He has added that the authority is interested in exploring and mining mineral ores, industrial rocks generally, oil, natural gas, shale rock, geothermal energy, and radioactive minerals, in addition to searching for water and studying and developing the surface and underground water resources to serve the economic and social development goals generally and to meet the drinking water needs in some areas.

Engineer Dakhqan has also pointed out that the Natural Resources Authority will strengthen government control of the water resources, will regulate water utilization and will develop irrigation projects in the elevated areas and desert lands wherever surface and underground water is available and can be utilized to develop agriculture. Moreover, the authority will strengthen the plans to resettle bedouins in the desert and semi-desert areas where sufficient underground water is available.

Detailing the projects that will be implemented in the various sectors during the five-year plan, Engineer Dakhqan said:

First, Mining and Industry:

In response to the regulatory measures recommended by the plan, the authority has created an oil and energy directorate within its agency and has attracted to it a number of Jordanian specialists, in addition to a number of foreign experts.

The authority has devoted special attention to the issue of oil exploration. It has cooperated with (Phillips), a U.S. company, and Total, a French Company, in conducting a seismological survey for the northwestern parts of the kingdom. This is in addition to a photogeological survey and to drilling an exploratory well in al-Buwayda, located east of al-Yarmuk University site.

The authority has also employed a French establishment to re-evaluate and re-analyze all the geological and geophysical data available from the previous [oil] exploration operations and to draw up a program for oil exploration in Jordan.

The authority has also employed another French firm to conduct a 2,250-kilometer long seismological survey for the areas of al-Azraq and al-Sarhan, in addition to re-fitting the seismological tapes recorded previously by ENA, a Yugoslav company, for al-Azraq area.

As a result of this effort which has been financed by the treasury, several international oil companies have expressed their desire to obtain the new data in preparation for concluding agreements with the Jordanian government to prospect for oil in the kingdom's territories. Negotiations are currently in progress with these companies for this purpose.

In the field of general mineral ore explorations, the authority has, in cooperation with the FRG Land Sciences and Natural Resources Institute, conducted a geo-chemical survey for the areas of Wadi 'Arabah and al-'Aqabah. In cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey Department, the authority has also conducted a complete magnetic and radiological survey for the entire kingdom, in addition to an electro-magnetic survey for the areas of Wadi 'Arabah and the southern heights extending from Zarqa 'Ma'in to al-'Aqabah and Ramm.

Exploration and prospecting for copper ores has also continued in the areas of Faynan and Khirbat al-Nuhas with the aim of increasing copper reserves. Detailed studies have also been conducted on white and ordinary cement raw materials in the areas of al-Salt, al-Khalidiyah and al-Rashadiyah. The detailed study on shale rocks in al-Lajjun area has also been completed and this project has entered the phase of technical and economic feasibility studies to determine the potentials for exploitation.

The authority has also cooperated with the UN Development Program to implement the first phase of the project for exploring geothermal energy resources in the areas of Zarqa 'Ma'in and al-Zar. Within the framework of this program, a geological, geophysical and hydrogeochemical survey has been conducted on both areas with the aim of determining the right sites for drilling exploratory wells which will constitute the second phase of the project.

2. Characteristics and Problems

Prospecting for mineral resources, including oil and natural gas, is an exorbitantly expensive operation in which the risk factor rises to very high levels. But on the other hand, if positive results are reached, then they produce a high yield.

The investments needed to set up mining industries are very large and exceed the national financing capabilities.

The time span needed for developing any mining industry, beginning with studies and ending with production, is 10 years at the average. At times, it takes 15 years.

The main market for the processed metal products and for the mineral ores is export to the outside world. Moreover, international factors and competition and the movement of international prices in the metal stockmarkets determine primarily the profitability or success of the national mining industries.

The instability and sharp and constant rise of the oil prices requires at the national level giving top priority and special attention to the programs for the development of energy resources generally.

The failure of the laws and legislation applied in the mining sector to determine the bases through which we can attract Arab and foreign capital to participate in the operations to prospect for and develop the mineral and oil resources in Jordan generally.

Our national experience in prospecting for copper and oil in the three-year and five-year development plans--an experience which has been followed by attracting the noticeable attention and interest of foreign companies in this sphere--underlines the need for and importance of the national initiative in the major prospecting projects as a first step for drawing the attention of the international firms and for attracting them to participate in the Jordanian mining projects.

Plan Goals

Intensify the efforts in the sphere of exploring, studying and developing mineral, oil and natural gas resources while giving priority to the projects for developing energy resources generally, including alternative resources.

Exert efforts to utilize the mineral ores mixed with potassium in the Dead Sea, especially magnesium and bromine.

Issue the right laws and legislation which make it possible to meet the requirements of the coming phase in the field of mining and oil.

Set up a national technical agency capable of managing the oil and gas exploration and prospecting operations without reliance on foreign expertise.

Strengthen the ties between the agencies concerned with developing the energy resources and provide the means of coordination and integration among them.

Follow up on the outcome of the aerial geophysical survey.

Regulatory Measures

Issue legislation that lays down the bases and general rules in accordance with which the foreign firms can cooperate with the Jordanian government in prospecting for oil, natural gas and minerals in general in the kingdom's territories and can take part in developing and utilizing whatever minerals are discovered in a manner compatible with the national interest.

Modernize the quarrying law currently applied in the kingdom to help develop the construction industry and raise its level.

Form a higher energy council [to deal] with whatever is capable of developing the energy resources, be they conventional or otherwise, and to handle issues pertaining to fuel prices and to streamlining fuel consumption.

Set up a branch within the minerals laboratory of the Natural Resources Authority specialized in energy research generally.

Projects

The projects that are under implementation and that will be completed in the 1981-85 period:

1. The oil and natural gas prospecting project (second phase).

The first phase of this project--aimed at evaluating the old data on oil prospecting in Jordan, at re-fitting and re-reading the magnetic tapes of the seismological surveys conducted previously in al-Azraq and al-Sarhan areas and at conducting photogeological, geochemical, magnetic, gravity and seismological studies for al-Rishah area in preparation for the phase of intensive prospecting and deep drilling in these areas--has been completed. All these activities have been financed by the treasury.

Along with this effort, a foreign firm conducted geological and geophysical studies in the northwestern part of the East Bank and this study was followed by drilling an exploratory well to a depth of 2,754 meters east of the permanent site of al-Yarmuk University. This well has turned out to be dry.

In light of the results reached after completion of the first phase of the project which ended with the end of the five-year plan, the kingdom's territories in which oil is hoped to be discovered have been divided into four areas:

First area: Northern al-Risah.

Second area: Southern al-Risah.

Third area: Al-Azraq and al-Sarhan.

Fourth area: The northern heights and the Jordan Valley, including the Dead Sea.

A. The authority has given the opportunity to the international prospecting firms that have shown interest in prospecting for oil in Jordan to familiarize themselves with the technical data gathered on the abovementioned four areas in return for a token fee. These firms have been asked to make their offers and to present the bases they propose for concluding agreements with the Natural Resources Authority to obtain prospecting rights in some or all of these areas. The authority is still evaluating these offers to select the best among them. It is expected that agreement will be reached with at least two firms which will cover the areas of al-Rishah, al-Azraq and al-Sarhan.

B. Moreover, the authority will undertake implementation of the required exploration program in the areas not covered by the agreements. This includes conducting a number of detailed studies and surveys to fix sites for drilling exploratory wells, in addition to drilling one to three wells with depths ranging from 2,800 to 4,000 meters. These activities will be financed by the treasury and are estimated to cost nearly 12 million dinars.

[13 Jan 81, p 6]

[Text] In its edition yesterday, AL-DUSTUR published the first part of the Natural Resources Authority's five-year plan in an interview conducted by colleague Ahmad Shakir with Engineer Ahmad Dakhqan, the authority's deputy chairman. AL-DUSTUR publishes today the second part of the interview.

Shale Rock Studies Project

There are in Jordan large quantities of shale rock which contains a considerable percentage of hydrocarbons which can be distilled and used to generate electric power by crushing and burning the rock directly.

Shale rock is found in the northern, northeastern and central areas of the kingdom. The authority has completed a detailed geological study on the shale rock found in al-Lajjun area where it has been proven that there are nearly 1.2 billion tons of good-quality shale rock close to ground surface, a fact which permits mining this rock by the (strip mining) method.

To find out the technical and economic feasibility of these rocks, several firms have been asked to make offers in order to reach agreement with one of them to conduct the following studies:

A. Conduct industrial experiments on representative samples of al-Lajjun rocks to find out their liability to distillation or to direct incineration prior to conducting engineering and economic studies on the method which will be used to exploit these rocks.

B. Select the best technical methods through which to utilize the shale rock.

C. Conduct a preparatory study on the economic feasibility of the project.

D. In case encouraging results are reached by the preparatory study, continue the detailed economic and technical feasibility study of the project in order to go ahead with implementing it.

In addition to the studies to be conducted by advisory firm, the authority will, through its private agency, conduct detailed geological and exploration studies on the shale rock found in the area between al-Qatranah and al-Husayniyah to determine the reserves and their quality in this area so that they may act as backup reserves for the proven reserves in al-Lajjun area. The costs of the advisory services and of the exploration activities are estimated at 1.5 million dinars.

Project for Exploring geothermal Energy (Second Phase)

During the first five-year plan, the first phase of the project was completed in cooperation with the UN Development Program. This phase includes a geological, geophysical and hydrogeochemical survey for the areas of Zarqa' Ma'in and al-Zar. Reports have been drawn up on the outcome of these studies and it has become evident from these reports that it is necessary to drill a number of exploratory wells before a final judgement is made on the area.

The project to be implemented calls for drilling four experimental wells in the areas of Zarqa' Ma'in and al-Zar at depths ranging from 100-150 meters and for conducting geophysical and geothermal studies on these wells. The project also calls for studying rock and water samples taken from these wells.

In light of the outcome of this program, it will be possible to make a decision on the issue of going ahead or not going ahead with the third phase of the project (the development phase).

The costs of the second phase are estimated at 400,000 dinars.

General Exploration Project

This project is characterized by continuity, considering that it is concerned with continuing exploration and prospecting operations with all the known technical means to find and discover any minerals or industrial rocks that may be beneficial.

This project's activity during the first five-year plan focused on conducting a geochemical survey for the areas of Wadi 'Arabah and al-'Aqab ah. An aerial geophysical (magnetic, electro-magnetic and radiological) survey was also conducted for the kingdom's territories, in addition to general studies in the various parts of the kingdom to find sites with the right raw materials for the white and ordinary cement industry.

Al-Khalidiyah area has actually been designated as the site for the construction of a white cement factory and al-Rashadiyah area for the construction of an ordinary cement factory. This is in addition to exploration activities in other parts of the kingdom dealing with glass sand [silica], dray clay, (bentonite), (rotile), marble and so forth.

In the 1981-85 period, this project seeks to continue general exploration with the geological, geophysical, geochemical and physical means to uncover any minerals that may exist in the kingdom, with a special focus on following up on the signs of mineralization revealed by the results of the aerial geophysical survey and the

geochemical survey. The project also seeks to conduct detailed exploration and studies on the volcanic ash minerals, kaolin, industrial dolomite, marble granite and other marble rocks which have been proven to exist in various parts of the kingdom. The project also calls for purchasing a number of drilling rigs necessary for implementing the above program.

The costs of the currently anticipated activities within this project during the years of the plan are estimated at 800,000 dinars.

Authority's Workshops

The first five-year plan included a project for setting up modern workshops to contribute to raising the efficiency of the maintenance, repair works and the technical mechanical services performed on the equipment, machinery and drilling rigs of the Natural Resources Authority, especially those used in exploring and prospecting for minerals and water.

In the 1976-80 period, the lands needed for the construction of the workshops were purchased near the industrial zone in Wadi al-Sir. An agreement was also reached with the British Technical Aid [Agency] to cover a part of the cost of the workshops from the British loan to Jordan. A consulting firm was then employed and this company started to draw up the blueprints and the specifications in preparation for construction of the workshops. Invitations for bids were issued and implementation started at the end of 1980. It is expected that the building will be completed and the workshops will go into operation around the middle of 1982.

The project's total costs are estimated at 800,000 dinars, of which 300,000 were spent before the end of 1980. The rest will be spent by the end of 1982.

Copper Project

This project was included in the first five-year plan for 1976-80. It was not implemented because of the sharp decline of copper prices in the world market. This drop in prices made the project economically unfeasible at the time.

In view of the considerable improvement in copper prices at present and in light of the outcome of the studies conducted by the (Seltrest) Consulting Company for the authority and completed at the beginning of 1980, it is proposed that an exploratory plant with a capacity of 3,000 tons of copper annually be built and that its production rely on utilizing the copper ore proven to be extractable through the (strip mining) method and estimated at 5 million tons, provided that construction of the project be preceded by setting up an experimental plant with a capacity of 25 tons of ore daily and that a detailed technical and economic feasibility study be conducted on the project to select the most convenient process for separating copper from the accompanying minerals.

The costs of building the project at the 1980 prices are estimated at 8 million dinars, including the costs of the experimental plant and of the technical and economic feasibility study for the project. This provided that sulfuric acid be supplied to the plant from the phosphate fertilizer plant in al-'Aqabah and that

all necessary infrastructure requirements, such as roads and housing, be also made available to it.

New Programs and Projects

General Geological Survey for Kingdom at Scale of 1/50,000

In the 1960-80 period, regional geological maps were drawn up for Jordan with various scales. Small areas of the kingdom were also surveyed for specific purposes and at other scales. Despite this multiplicity of geological maps, they are all general in nature and they don't include any that can be used as a basis for specific studies or for plans to develop certain economic sectors, such as the water sector, the minerals sector or the industrial rocks sector, for example. To fill this gap and to meet the specialized and sectoral needs, it is necessary to begin a special and purposeful geological, stratigraphic and mineralogical survey for all parts of the kingdom and at a scale of 1/50,000--a survey geared for the purposes of development and economic and industrial planning. As a result of the implementation of this project, an atlas will be prepared and will include a 1/50,000 scale map for each of the kingdom's basic plates, numbering 150 plates. The atlas will, for example, contain the basic topographical plate with a plate at the same scale for the following covers: General geological, structural, seismological, gravitational, magnetic, mineralogical, hydrological and geochemical.

[14 Jan 81, p 6]

[Text] Engineer Ahmad Dakhqan, the Natural Resources Authority deputy chairman, has said that the authority will strengthen governmental control over the water resources, will regulate the utilization of these resources and will develop irrigation projects in elevated and desert lands wherever there is underground water that can be utilized for this purpose. This will be done to develop agriculture and to resettle bedouins in desert or semi-desert areas where sufficient underground water is available.

Engineer Dakhqan has supplied details of the water projects which will be implemented during the coming five-year plan.

Water Sector

Among the water projects included in the 1976-80 five-year plan and entrusted to the Natural Resources Authority for implementation are the following:

The project for drilling experimental wells and for bolstering the drilling rigs outfit.

The project for the hydrological and hydrogeological study on Wadi 'Arabah.

The national water plan project.

The project to train drilling rig operators.

The isotopes laboratory project.

The project for Wadi al-Mawjib and for irrigating the southern valleys.

The project for the elevated and desert lands.

After the plan had entered the phase of implementation and after the authority had started carrying out the above projects, the law on the development of the Jordan Valley was issued in 1977. This law resulted in transferring the responsibility of managing and operating the East Ghavr [East Jordan Valley] Canal from the Natural Resources Authority to the Jordan Valley Authority. The same applied to the project for Wadi al-Mawjib and for irrigation of the southern valleys and the project for a hydrological and hydrogeological study on Wadi 'Arabah. The responsibility for these two projects was also transferred from the Natural Resources Authority to the Jordan Valley Authority when the Council of Ministers issued its decree annexing Wadi 'Arabah to the Jordan Valley. Despite this, the Natural Resources Authority has continued to place three drilling rigs and their crews at the disposal of the Jordan Valley Authority so that it may carry on with the water studies for the Wadi 'Arabah area. These rigs are still working in the area.

Insofar as the rest of the abovementioned projects are concerned, the Natural Resources Authority continued to implement them in accordance with the plan. In the 1976-80 period, a total of 170 water wells with a total depth of 32,000 meters were drilled. Moreover, four drills--two of them rotatory and two stroke-drill type--were purchased to strengthen the authority's drilling outfit. To raise the standard of the drilling outfit, courses were conducted to train drill operators and assistant drill operators to make up for the shortage in drilling crews. Missions were also sent to Syria, Sudan and the United States for this purpose. Moreover, a special branch has been set up in cooperation with the Ministry of Education to graduate drilling rig operators in the Amman Polytechnic Institute.

In cooperation with the German Technical Aid [Agency], the authority also conducted the study on the national water plan. In light of the available data, it has been possible to determine the potentials of the surface and underground water available in the kingdom's various water basins, totaling 15 basins. The current and future water needs of each of these basins for home, industrial and agricultural use have also been assessed until the year 2000. In the light of this assessment, estimates have been made for the surplus or deficit in the water balance of each basin. On the basis of the priorities of the development projects and sectors in the kingdom generally, the plan emerged with a comprehensive visualization of the best methods through which the kingdom's available water resources can be utilized and of the means to meet the water required for development in the long run, and especially the water needed for drinking purposes. In addition to the studies on the national water plan, the authority has, in cooperation with the National Planning Council and through a specialized consulting firm, conducted a water study on the northern part of the kingdom with the purpose of dealing with the drinking water problems in this important part, considering that more than 85 percent of the East Bank population lives in the northern part of the kingdom, extending between al-Yarmuk and Wadi al-Mawjib.

In the 1976-80 period, construction of the isotopes laboratory building was completed and the laboratory was equipped in cooperation with the International Nuclear Energy Commission.

As for the irrigation projects in the elevated and desert lands, the Wahidah and Abu al-Lasan irrigation projects have been implemented in Ma'an Governorate. The projects cover an area of 2,880 donums and have already been handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture to supervise their utilization. As for the other irrigation projects included in the plan, they have not been implemented due to the unavailability of the necessary financing, due to the fact that construction development has extended to the lands covered by some of these projects and the fact that some of the lands are privately owned. This ownership raises the capital costs of a project considerably because of the compensation that has to be paid for expropriating such lands and for utilizing their waters for industrial or home use purposes, as has happened in the case of the third expansion of al-Qatranah project, in al-Sultani project and in Sawwaqah project.

In addition to the projects included in the plan, the authority exerted efforts during the 1976-80 period to implement the following projects:

Rebuild the protective earthen dam of al-Qatranah irrigation project which had been swept by floods.

Line [with cement] more than 50 kilometers of irrigation canals in private irrigation projects in various villages.

Clean and repair 15 Roman pools for the collection of water in the desert areas.

Clear and repair 150 water springs, supplying them with collection tanks and with drinking facilities with the aim of securing clean water to a number of population centers in the rural and desert areas.

Build three earthen dams for the purpose of collecting runoff water in the desert valleys.

Build 23 water wells in the desert areas to be used as in case of drought. Each of these wells has been equipped with a pump, a water storage tank with a capacity of 60 cubic meters, an awning and a water trench for livestock to drink from. All these wells have been handed over to the Drinking Water Agency to manage them.

As for the regulatory measures recommended by the plan, all the measures, with the exception of a study by a special ministerial committee, have been implemented. The initial study on the national water plan has been carried out, as we have already mentioned. A new law on underground water control has been issued and the hydrological studies on the areas not studied yet have made a considerable stride. These studies are still going on to make up for any deficiencies. Moreover, a specialized team has been formed and has been supplied with the latest equipment for treating water wells chemically in order to develop and improve their production.

Characteristics and Problems

The sector's responsibility is divided among several agencies and this results in duality and poor coordination.

The absence of an authority empowered to approve a water policy for the kingdom and to follow up the implementation of such a policy. This results in the lack of an approved water policy.

The citizens' failure to abide by the underground water control regulations and instructions issued from time to time. This results in upsetting the water balance in some areas, as in the cases of the areas of al-Azraq, al-Dulayl, Sumayya and al-Baq'ah where the water production rates have begun to exceed the annual refurbishing rates.

The failure of the agencies concerned with licensing industries to take into consideration the water conditions in some areas when determining the site of the licensed industries. This causes damage to the industries on the one hand and to the water balance in some basins on the other hand.

Goals

Intensify the surface and underground water studies, with a special focus on exploration and drilling activities in order to discover and develop the water resources that may be available in the kingdom.

Develop the agencies and means for gathering, classifying, filing and publishing water data to facilitate the task of researchers and of individuals and technical agencies wishing to consult and use such data when needed.

Lay down the bases capable of realizing stronger coordination and bonds among the agencies concerned with the water sector.

Review and modernize the national water plan in preparation for its official approval and adoption by the state and compel all circles to observe and implement this plan.

Regulatory Measures

There is a need for amending the conditions of licensing industries by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce so that an applicant for a license may be required to produce a written approval from the Natural Resources Authority to set up a plant in the proposed site--an approval (stating that the construction of such a plant is not) in conflict with the water situation in the area.

Set up an authority to coordinate among the agencies operating in the water sector.

Set up a water data bank in the Natural Resources Authority.

Prepare a special atlas for the underground water wells and another for the surface water resources, including springs and streams, showing the location of these

resources and providing a summary of all the data concerning the well or the water source, such as depth, diameter and depth of water level.

Projects:

Projects Under Implementation To Be Completed During 1981-85 Period:

Strengthen and Modernize the Drilling Rigs Agency:

The project to drill water wells for the purpose of hydraulic and development studies is one of the ongoing projects with the characteristic of continuity in the Natural Resources Authority. This project requires the constant strengthening of the drilling rigs agency, increasing the agency's crews, developing their ability and replacing the drills damaged due to excessive use and old age.

The authority has 15 drilling rigs at present, including five rotatory and 10 stroke-type rigs. Five out of this total number are very old and are to be scrapped in one or 2 years at the most. Meanwhile, the authority's program calls for increasing the number of the drilling teams so that they may rise to 18 teams by 1985. To realize this, 8 new drilling rigs have to be purchased during the 1981-85 period, in addition to all the other equipment and parts necessary to guarantee the operation of these rigs efficiently. To cover the cost of the new drilling rigs, equipment and requirements to be purchased, in addition to the costs of operating and maintaining them and the costs of the crews that the authority presently has, it is required that nearly 8 million dinars be appropriated for the purpose.

Irrigation of Elevated and Desert Lands:

This project is also considered one of the ongoing projects in view of the fact that it seeks to expand the area of the irrigated cultivable lands in elevated and desert areas by the largest degree possible wherever there is adequate underground water for this purpose. By the end of 1980, the Natural Resources Authority was able, through cooperation with the National Planning Council and the Ministry of Agriculture, to develop 10 small irrigation projects in various parts of the kingdom with a total area of 24,000 donums. Most of the projects were financed by foreign aid and loans. The projects have been used to resettle bedouins.

In the 1981-85 period, the plan seeks to develop at least two more projects, each with an area of 2,000-3,000 donums, in locations where adequate underground water and cultivable state-owned lands have been proven to be available. The costs of two such projects are estimated at nearly 2.1 million dinars.

Desert Dams Project:

To refurbish the underground water layers, to detain and distribute runoff from seasonal floods, to develop pasture lands in the desert areas and to encourage cultivation based on rain water in some semi-desert areas, the authority has continued to build earthen dams on valleys in desert areas similar to the dams already built on Wadi al-Sultani, Wadi al-Qatranah, Wadi al-'Aqib, Wadi al-Za'tari, Wadi al-Lahfi and other valleys.

During the 1981-85 period, the authority intends to build at least two earthen dams in the northern and eastern desert areas and to carry out maintenance work on the dams already built.

This project will cost nearly 600,000 dinars.

Project to Line Irrigation Canals in Rural Areas

There is a large number of private small irrigation projects built along the small springs and streams found in high areas and small valleys, such as the areas of 'Ajlun, al-Balqa', al-Karak, al-Tafilah, al-Sharah and other areas.

The owners of these projects often rely on the method of irrigation by gravitation, using unlined earthen ditches. This results in the seepage of a large percentage of the water available without being put to use.

To help these citizens irrigate the largest area possible with the water available to them, the authority, in cooperation with voluntary organizations and with the participation of the landowners, has been implementing a program to line the earthen irrigation ditches with cement. The authority has succeeded so far in lining more than 50 kilometers of such ditches and more than 2,000 farmers have benefited from this effort. It has become evident from the exploratory studies that the cultivable area has expanded and that the income of the farmers in the areas where the ditches have been lined has risen.

Consequently, the authority will continue to implement this project whose costs are estimated at 2.2 million dinars.

Project for Underground Water Studies:

The studies and data gathered so far on the underground water potentials in the various parts of the kingdom are not complete yet and the studies, research and exploration must continue to determine these potentials. The task of determining the locations, depths, production capacity and refurbishing sources of the underground water layers is a task that requires ceaseless and endless studies because all the aspects researched and of interest to the researcher are subject to unstable and changing factors that vary from time to time.

To keep up with the studies needed in this regard, it is required to appropriate nearly 1.75 million dinars for the purpose during the 1981-85 period.

Al-Hammad Basin Project

Since 1979, Jordan, in cooperation with the governments of Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia and through the Arab Center for Studies on Dry and Barren Lands, has been implementing a joint project to study the potentials of surface and underground water in the area located where the borders of the four countries meet and called al-Hammad Basin area. The project also seeks to study the plant cover [flora] and the potentials of grazing in the basin. This is in addition to taking stock of the livestock resources and to conducting a social study on the population in the

basin. All this is for the purpose of formulating an economic and social development plan for the basin and for developing it in the long run in the interest of its inhabitants and of the four fraternal countries generally. The anticipated works of the project will be carried out in two ways:

The central works which will be carried out by the project's central administration which has been set up within the Arab Center for Studies on Dry and Barren Lands in Damascus. It has been decided that Jordan will contribute to this administration 25,000 dinars to be remitted to the center in cash annually.

The regional works which will be carried out by the water and agriculture departments of each separate country. In Jordan, these works will be carried out by the Natural Resources Authority in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture. It is expected that Jordan will shoulder nearly 450,000 dinars in the 1981-85 period to meet the project's goals and to cover the cash contributions and the central costs, in addition to the regional activities during the period.

New Programs and Projects:

Project for Modernization and Expansion of Water Observation Network:

The authority is managing at present a network of water observation stations through which data is gathered on rainfall in the various areas, on flood measurement in the various valleys, on humidity and evaporation rates and so forth. This data is very fundamental for studies on underground water and studies on building water dams and barriers generally.

In view of the fact that the currently existing observation network is not adequate to cover all the important areas and sites of the kingdom and the fact that many of the apparatuses and measurement instruments used are old and need to be changed or modernized, it is required that one half million dinars be appropriated for the purpose.

Experimental Project to Refurbish Underground Water Stores Artificially:

In view of the high rate of evaporation and the low rate of water seepage to the underground and in view of the swift flow of surface water in the rainy season, a very high rate exceeding 85 percent of the rainfall in Jordan goes to waste. Under the best circumstances, no more than 10-15 percent of the rain water seeps naturally to the underground and is stored there in the underground water layers. This water can be utilized afterwards either by drilling wells or by way of [natural] springs. One of the modern means presently adopted in a number of countries is to drill deep wells similar to underground water wells [to store rain water]. These wells are built according to special specifications and can be used in the rainy [sic] seasons to refurbish the underground water levels. Rain and flood water is made to flow into these wells and is stored in their rock layers to be used when needed.

This project also seeks to try this method in Jordan in order to study the possibility of its use in our country and to spread this method in case it succeeds. It is estimated that this project will cost one million dinars.

Water Data Bank Project:

Water data, especially the data pertaining to underground water, wells and the results of the water observation network, is growing and accumulating day after day. Preparing, classifying, filing and referring to this data is very fundamental and important for any water study in the kingdom. Moreover, with the passage of time, old data becomes more valuable and important and using it as a reference becomes very essential.

Referring to and searching for old data that is dozens of years old in the files has begun to obstruct the work and to diminish the efficiency of the technicians and the accuracy of the technical studies. It has become necessary to gather, classify, program and prepare this data for the electronic computer so that it may be used when needed, especially in the studies for preparing and determining the national water plan and the annual water balance for the kingdom generally and for each of the kingdom's water basins separately.

This project seeks to set up a water data bank equipped with an electronic computer in the authority's Water Studies Directorate.

Training Hydrological Technicians:

The Natural Resources Authority's water observation network suffers currently from a big shortage in the technicians needed to manage, operate and maintain this network. Moreover, expanding the network by increasing the number of observation and control stations it encompasses will intensify the crisis experienced by the authority as a result of the shortage of observers and technicians.

To avoid such intensification, the project seeks to organize training programs and courses to prepare the water observers and technicians needed for the expansion and operation of the kingdom's water observation network.

The project's costs during the plan are estimated at nearly 160,000 dinars.

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COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT

Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 28 Dec 80 p 5

[Article: "The Central Committee of the Communist Party Issues Thorough Statement: A Quick Adoption of the Counter Proposal to the 'Isolationist Plan' and to Round Up a Most Massive Unified National Strife to Implement It."]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party has requested that a "decision be made soon on a national confrontation program to counteract the isolationist plan and to mobilize for a national unified struggle to implement this program."

The committee met yesterday and discussed the general situations involving the international, Arab and Lebanese scenes. Commenting on the international situation, it issued a detailed statement declaring that "in Europe and in the world a new objective realism is emerging and spreading. It is represented by a new international movement that defends world peace and supports international detente and peaceful coexistence." The committee also called for strengthening and unifying the three divisions of the revolutionary movement: the organization of socialist countries; the movement for national liberation; and the labor movements in capitalist countries."

On the Arab level, the statement said that the "Amman Summit has shown the extent to which the Arabs hasten to implement the policies set under the Camp David Accords."

The central committee asked the "communist parties to accelerate their struggle in order to become the leading parties in the national and social struggle." The committee called on the "Arab revolutionary forces to confront treason through a national progressive program."

On the domestic level, the statement said "Israel's direct role in the Lebanese crisis may become increasingly prominent as it steps up its aggression against southern and other Lebanese territory," and stressed the fact that "Lebanon shall remain one of the key points for the escalating Middle East crisis."

The statement also charged the legitimate authority with collaboration to make the isolationist plan a success by not crystallizing a national plan to solve the Lebanese crisis. It also alleged that "rapprochement and agreement of views on the basic issues have caused the legitimate authority's failure to come up with a separate plan to solve the Lebanese crisis, and thus has failed to justify its [the government] existence."

The statement also charged that "the success of the isolationist-fascist plan on the one hand and the current governments blocking of a national political solution, on the other hand, in addition to the failure of the Lebanese National Movement to submit a program to counteract the hegemony of the isolationists, all of these factors helped put the plan to zionize Lebanon in a new phase, changing it from a sectarian-racial structure into a total fragmentation of national unity. This was based totally on sectarian and denominational factors and was instigated by all the national controversies at a time when they were consolidating their powers in the ghetto areas of the isolationists. This system encouraged sectarian loyalty instead of national allegiance; promoting needs interests and self protection; encouraging the concept of denominational entities which only benefits the isolationist plan. There are no firm foundations on which to base other sectarian entities. Attempts to make [these entities] successful is only a justification [for the creation] of the isolationist-sectarian entity; and allowing it ample time to completely develop its psychological and material constituents and military capabilities in order to be able with Israel's support, it will be able to eliminate anarchy and controversy that will successively arise between its forces. Shifting from a program of counter-productive planning to a program for political, economic, social, psychological, security and military confrontation against the isolationists is the basic challenge for the National Lebanese Movement. The success of such a program depends on the existence and development of the Movement as well as its representation of national interests and causes in Lebanon.

The committee stressed the necessity to concentrate on several points in this confrontation program: "to return to treatment of the root of the problem by reactivating the National Movements program for gradual reform of the political system in Lebanon. In addition, it is necessary to emphasize the unified nature of the Movement and its true Arab affiliation; to establish a revolutionary program for achieving Arab unity based upon democratic, progressive, informative system which will oppose imperialism and will be able to boost economic development and social progress; to contribute towards unifying the Arab revolutionary and progressive forces within a framework of a national, progressive, democratic and popular front that is capable of confronting the challenges of imperialism and zionism and leading the struggle of our people towards liberation, progress and unity; to guarantee building up a national independent economy, based on a comprehensive economic, social and democratic development plan which would gradually limit the monopoly played by imperialism, and its many allies, on the Lebanese economy.

The statement went on to stress the importance of "working on a national level to incite all the forces which oppose the plan to divide Lebanon to ensure all possible political cohesiveness and to fortify the areas under the National Movements control against military, political and security infiltration of the isolationist plan; to insist on fighting to regain Lebanon's unity through all possible means, including the use of arms; to establish a relationship with the legitimate central authority if it agrees to play a minimum role in safeguarding Lebanon's unity and its independence, protecting its democratic development, preserving its Arab identity and accepting the Arab Deterrent Forces as an integral part and a formal tool of the legitimate authority; to mobilize all forces in defense of the south against the danger of occupation and Israeli aggression; to strive to liberate the occupied border strip; to allow the authority to perform its minimal duties in supporting the steadfastness of the south by putting an end to the bizarre elimination of the conditions, which the Council of the South and other organizations are experiencing;

to allow the program for gradual reform to be supplemented by other proposals such as the positive points contained in the 1976 constitutional document or proposals made by the Islamic Grouping the "Amal" movement or any suggestions presented by national figures that oppose the isolationist plan, such as President Franjiyah, [former] ministers Karami and Hoss, etc.; to unite all the political, economic and social influential forces in the Christian circles and to reduce the sectarian manifestations of the struggle and prevent its portrayal as a battle against Christians. This move would also underscore the real nature of the struggle as a struggle against a racial and fascist minority which works against the interests of Christians in general and would emphasize the national Lebanese aspect of the struggle.

In presenting these points, the statement called for "strengthening the relationship between the nationalist Lebanese and the Palestinians and reshaping it to allow the maximum recruitment of (Lebanese and Palestinians) progressive and national forces in order to increase their cohesiveness in this struggle: To strengthen the alliance between the Lebanese nationalists and Syria, allowing the Syrians to take a supportive role vis-a-vis the struggle of the Lebanese nationalists instead of recommending an alternative; the tripartite alliance among the Lebanese National Movement, the Palestinian resistance and Syria in order to arrive at a framework for coordinating political, security and defense matters and to allow these sides to carry out the confrontation in the best possible manner. Finally, to develop the organizational structure of the National Movement in order to allow recruitment of a large number of people, and to organize the confrontation plan on a social political and military level."

9770

CSO: 4802

BRIEFS

NEW TERRORIST BASES—Major Sa'ad Hadad, commander of the south Lebanese militias, revealed in the course of a meeting with New York's Mayor Edward Koch in Metulla that the terrorists had recently created 40 bases in parts of southern Lebanon controlled by UNIFIL forces. Major Hadad said that the terrorists are operating against areas of the south Lebanese enclave and against Israel from these bases, without any retaliatory reaction on the part of UNIFIL. The New York mayor, who expressed interest in the operations of UN forces, heard Hadad's strong criticism of the UN soldiers. Hadad held them largely responsible for southern Lebanese conflict at the present time. "They were not sent for that," Hadad said to Koch, adding that it is a disgrace to members of the Christian faith the world over who allow the terrorists to slaughter innocent Christian villagers. At the end of their meeting, the mayor of New York said that he was impressed by Major Hadad's strong spirit and perseverance in working toward his goals. He invited Hadad to visit New York. Hadad thanked him for his invitation but stated that he has no intention of leaving south Lebanon so long as the war for its residents' survival continues. The mayor of New York also visited the "good fence" near Metulla where he met with south Lebanese citizens and looked across the enclave north of the Finger of Galilee. After his visit at the Lebanese border, Koch visited the Golan. There he was received at Kibbutz Ein Zivan. During the entire tour of the Golan the mayor of New York did not hide how impressed he was with Israel's settlement activity in the Golan. [Text] [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Dec 80 p 2]

8770

CSO: 4805

OVERRUNS IN 1979-1980 BUDGET DETAILED

Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 17 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

RIYADH, March 16 (SPA) — Government expenditure for fiscal year 1979/1980 was SR188.4 billion, which showed an increase of SR40.891 billion, or 27 per cent, over the expenditure of the preceding year, and SR50.352 billion, or 36 per cent, over that of 1977/78, it was announced here Monday.

The information was contained in the closing account of the state for fiscal year 1979/1980, which the ministry of finance and national economy submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.

The actual expenditures were spread as follows:

- Salaries: SR23.26 billion, showing an increase of 97 per cent over the planned expenditure.
- Operational & consumer expenditures: SR 11.310 billion, with an 81 per cent increase over the estimated expenditure.
- Subsidies: SR 70.787 billion, 93 per cent over and above the sanctioned budget.
- Projects: SR 83.277 billion, 79 per cent in excess of the sanctioned budget.
- Economic resources sector: SR 23.776 billion.
- Transport and Communications sector: SR 25.515 billion.
- Development of manpower: SR 13.8 billion.
- Social Development Sector: SR 7.393 billion.
- Infrastructure sector: SR 23.47 billion.
- State's contribution of credit funds: SR 25.448 billion.

The ministry enclosed with the closing account an analytical summary of the closing accounts of public establishments attached to the state budget.

AGREEMENT EXPECTED ON LOAN TO IMF

Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 19-20 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Wahib Ghorab]

[Text]

JEDDAH, March 18 — Saudi Arabia is expected to agree in principle to a fresh loan of about \$4 billion to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), *Arab News* learned here Wednesday.

The loan, to be given over a period of two years, would be used to make for the deficit which the IMF is experiencing in its financial resources, to carry out its credit programs toward the poorer countries of the world.

The Kingdom's approval will be forthcoming in the wake of a formula of accord between it and the IMF, according to which the Kingdom's share will be paid in the fund's capital at an average of 3.5 per cent.

At the fund's last meeting in Washington, Saudi Arabia has asked for a five per cent share in the capital.

According to well-informed sources, this loan would not be considered part of Saudi Arabia's share in the fund's capital. Meanwhile, if the Kingdom obtains a 3.5 per cent share in the fund's capital, it would raise its voting capacity to the seventh position. It would then be preceded only by the U.S., France, Britain, West Germany, Japan and Canada.

Other participating countries are included in regional groups, deputizing one member on the board of directors. These groups represent Africa, the Pacific and Southeast Asia.

The fund had earlier requested huge loans from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, in exchange for an increase in their contributions to the fund.

These states ~~were asked~~ to give 25 per cent of the total loans given to the fund.

Earlier Central Bank governors of Islamic nations have asked the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to the meetings of both institutions.

The request was made by Sheikh Abdul Aziz Alquraishi, governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), in his capacity as chairman of the recently held meeting of Muslim central bank governors in Riyadh.

Habib Chatu, secretary general of the 39 nation Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) ~~also cabled~~ U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim demanding that the PLO be given observer status at the IMF and World Bank.

Arab countries, lead by Saudi Arabia, had decided to withhold loans to the World Bank to protest the blocking of the PLO status by the United States at the two international institutions.

IMF sources in Washington have reported that the institution was negotiating with Saudi Arabia to borrow between \$3.7 billion and \$5 billion annually for the next three years.

The controversy over the PLO status followed the failure of the boards of the World Bank and the IMF to carry out recommendations by the chairman of the two U.N. agencies, Amir Jamal of Tanzania, calling for giving the PLO an observer status.

FIRST PROJECT FOR MENTAL DISORDERS IN KINGDOM

Jiddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 14 Dec 80 p 5

[Article: "Setting Up of First Mental Health System in Kingdom; Procedures for Treatment and Care of Patients Until They Are Vocationally Qualified; A Look at the Efforts of the Mental Disorders Hospital in Ta'if"]

[Text] Our discussion today is about an important field in the life of society such as people and communities. It does not ignore the importance and concern for the domain of conveying or alerting, for the awareness of society of its importance is extremely limited. If there were an awareness, it would still not be sufficient because the concerns of the people and communities of the modern era are almost entirely confined to the competition to satisfy needs and material desires,—caring little for the spiritual or mental side. Material things and the times and its demands have preoccupied people, and they have ignored the spirit and the mind which has been beset by suffering and pain.

Formation of the Hospital

The real beginning of work in the field of the treatment of mental and psychotic disorders was in the year 1379 [Islamic calendar], when the ministry for the first time consulted a specialist in mental disorders to oversee the care for the ill who had been transferred to one of the buildings in the Ta'if suburb of Qarwah to undergo what care was possible...

Then the first hospital for mental and psychotic disorders was established in the year 1382 [Islamic calendar] in the Ta'if suburb of Shahar, and was named the Shahar Hospital for Mental Disorders. The ministry supplied doctors, specialists, workers and nurses, and appointed Doctor Usamah Muhammad Al-Radi as the first Saudi doctor to be director of the hospital and a specialist in mental disorders. He cooperated with the International Health Organization to lay a complete plan to develop services within the hospital and employed the most modern methods of treatment, whether it be medications or electric shock. He consulted social specialists, social researchers and vocational instructors to bring about new treatments such as treatment with work and recreation, vocational training to improve the state of the ill and to return them to their natural environment as working members of society. The International Health Organization praised the development of services at the hospital in its report issued in 1393 [Islamic calendar].

Training Center

Doctor Tahi Ahmad gathered a consultant for the Middle East from the International Health Organization and Doctor Usamah Al-Radi with the Ministry of Health to lay down a complete plan to develop services in the field of mental health. This was to be embodied in the establishment of a mental health administration within the Ministry to plan, organize, and develop mental health projects on a Kingdom-wide level, making the mental health hospital in Ta'if the center for the training of doctors and nurses to shore up the deficiency in manpower which is necessary to develop these services, constructing the highest quality of mental health hospitals during the coming years so that there can be in each of the five provinces in the Kingdom a hospital to care for its peoples, establishing day hospitals as workshops in which the sick may work under the necessary care, and night hospitals as a shelter for those who have no family, an expansion in the opening of clinics and mental health sections in general hospitals in all cities of the Kingdom.

The Mental Clinic

The beginning of treatment of the mental patient by a full team includes the medical records, general doctor, the social-mental specialist, the mental disorders specialist, the mental researcher, the nurses, the pharmacologist,...

Internal Sections

These are sections admitting men and women in which the treatment side is concentrated upon after the case has been diagnosed, and is continued until the condition has been quieted down and the patient is aware of his state. The social specialist is brought in to enlighten the patient on his condition and to help him in accepting it, and to study the family considerations and to urge his family to visit him.

Sections for chronic conditions, among them both men and women epileptics and includes advanced illnesses and those stricken by other mental deficiencies. Here their role is two-fold, meaning the other medical considerations in mental disorders. These patients spend many years in the hospital...

The section for mental patients affected by tuberculosis, where the patient needs considerable care in nursing, medical, social, and mental aspects since he is suffering from two maladies, each with its own special care.

The section for patients charged with having committed a crime or violation against the law, and whose mental condition appears not to be normal, thus requiring their transfer from public prisons to the hospital.

The section for young children who are afflicted with conditions of severe mental retardation or epileptic conditions with congenital defects needing constant mental care.

The recovering patients section for men and women with conditions which improved after concentrated treatment in the treatment wards, and need to carry out directed activity to help them improve and enable them to return to their natural environment.

Treatment Procedures

The hospital contains 1000 beds and has been authorized 500 more beds, and is now able to take in a monthly average of 1600 patients. As for the treatment sections, they include many supporting technical sections including the brain scanning section, the x-ray section, the physical treatment section, the dental unit, the medical laboratory, and the psychiatric laboratory.

The treatment procedures used in the hospital vary from treatment by medications, electric shock, and physical treatment, to the treatment carried out by a full team of social specialists and vocational instructors in an attempt to habituate the patient to the social behavior of give and take and to deal with his deficiency, the ability to concentrate, and to aid in movement as a result of his training in various things such as handwork, drawing, sculpture and other activities appropriate to the individual's diagnosis.

The Number of Patients

The number of out-patients consulting the outer clinic of the hospital has risen from 200 in 1382 [Islamic calendar] to 20,142 in 1399 [Islamic calendar]. Also, the number of in-patients in the hospital has risen during the same period from 650 patients to 1574 patients. During 1399 [Islamic calendar] the hospital in-patients were divided according to the diagnosis of their conditions as follows: 954 cases of physical and mental delusion and schizophrenia; 109 cases of emotional delusion "frenzy-depression-frenzy and depression"; one case of nervous disorder hysteria-anxiety-compelling suspicion depression; 90 cases of epilepsy; 25 cases of mental epilepsy; 148 cases of mental deficiency; 114 cases of old-age senility; 18 cases of personality disorder; 3 cases of nervous illness paralysis and the like; 223 cases of dipsomania; 2 cases of sane individuals; and 25 cases under observation.

Discharge and Follow-up

The role of the hospital is not limited to treatment only, but rather includes the complete side of treatment which includes the uniting of the patient with his natural environment and with his family and relatives, and to bring about their cooperation in affecting the treatment plan that will ensure the continuing improvement of the patient.

Studies and Conferences

A documented statistical study was prepared on the services of the outer clinics and the hospital during the years since its establishment until the year 1394 [Islamic calendar], and a statistical presentation of the manic cases that were treated in the hospital and outer clinic during the year 1394/95 [Islamic calendar]. Two studies are being prepared, the first being a law study concerning mental experiments as relates to the Saudi environment, and the second a study of the effects of the programs to prepare patients to continue in their environment.

The hospital represented the Ministry of Health in the Mental Health Conference in Khartoum in 1394, in the Mental Health Conference for Youth held in Cairo in 1395, in the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Conference held in Riyadh in 1395, in the Bahrain

Conference for Alcoholism and Addiction during the same year, the Second Arab Conference for the Arab Nations Institute held in Cairo in 1395, the Mental Health Conference held in Lahore, Pakistan, in 1398 [Islamic calendar], the Third Arab international Conference to Fight Alcohol and Drug Addiction held in Khartoum in the beginning of 1398, the Second Conference for Medical-Social Service held in Cairo in 1398, the Conference for Mental Health Sciences held in London in 1399, and the visit of the Mental Foundations to France in 1399.

For the efforts set forth in services for the Ministry of Health in the area of mental health in the Kingdom, the director of the hospital, Doctor Usamah Al-Radi, was chosen as the Middle East area member of the International Organization for Psychiatry.

Mental Health Training

In 1398 the hospital, along with the Ta'if Education Administration, organized study groups in the schools and new institutions at mental health foundations, and discussed their mental problems, presenting them in a manner which would help them to be able to overcome these problems. Participating in the study groups were medical specialists from the hospital and visiting scholars, as well as the General Executive for the Training of Girls, since programs were organized to achieve the same goal in the girls schools in Ta'if during which a select group of medical specialists in the field of mental disorders instructed and educated the students.

In the system a project is suggested to form a High Council for mental health to be concerned with general political design for mental health in the Kingdom and to plan its programs, and which will meet once a year. The system comprises several categories including the care of mental patients, instructing them in ways of behavior and the authority for their detention, the actions that follow in regard to the ill who are under indictment, establishing special treatment foundations for the mentally ill, setting down stipulations, systems of regulations, and specifications for them, and the special difficulties for workers in the field of mental health upon violating that which is required by Islamic law and the foundations of dealing with the mentally and psychotically ill.

Developing Services

The Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the hospital administration, opened mental clinics in Riyadh, Jidda, Mecca, Hofuf, Dammam, Baridah, Abha, Medinah, and Jizan. The hospital, through its instructional programs, aimed to cover the shortage in the number of medical specialists and in the rest of the operating team in these clinics, including social specialists. The Nursing Association, as did the ministry, called upon the necessary experience for work in these clinics, and issued the decrees of His Highness the Minister of Health in expanding the field of mental health services by establishing mental clinics, and an internal section supporting 20 beds in each general hospital with a capacity of 400 beds. This has been accomplished in Medinah since the year 1395 [Islamic calendar], followed by Hofuf, Abha, Jizan, and Baridah. Planned in the long run is the establishment of several mental hospitals for mental health with a capacity of 500 beds only in each district of the Kingdom.

The hospital officials had an idea to create coordinating boards for mental services to include medical services officials from each district, with the goal of getting those working in the field of medical and social services acquainted with each other. In each case there is a relationship between mental health and its development in all sectors, and the work towards coordinating the services offered to the citizens in all sectors, perfecting these services among those working in all fields, in overcoming the difficulties which stand in the way of accomplishing these services between the various sectors, in aiding all areas of planning in all sectors with a clear view of the capabilities of each other sector, exchanging scientific experience in view of its good effects in services for the people.

The officials supported this idea and it has been implemented in the Central District, the Eastern District, the Medinah District, and efforts are still being made to spread the idea to all the districts.

9785

CSO: 4802

IMPROVEMENT OF AIR TERMINALS PLANNED

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 2 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

The Syrian General Directorate for Civil Aviation has announced plans for improving the services of the country's air terminals. According to the official news agency SANA these plans cover Syria's two main airports at Damascus and Aleppo.

The plans include the completion of a new passenger terminal in Damascus, and converting the old terminal into a cargo handling building. Storage space covering a 5,000 sq-metre area, expanding parking facilities, installing navigation lights and purchasing communications equipment will also be carried out.

As for the Aleppo airport, the General Directorate projects provide for the construction of a new terminal on a 12,000 sq-metre site, lengthening one of the corridors running parallel to the present runway, expanding landing facilities and establishing parking areas.

Other facilities such as the acquisition of ambulance and fire-fighting vehicles are also included in the General Directorate's plan, the value of which was undisclosed by SANA.

Meanwhile, the first passenger train between the central city of Homs and the northern coastal town of Tartous was inaugurated by Syria's Minister of Transport.

The new train is diesel-operated and will run twice a day, on a railway line linking Homs to the phosphate mines north east of the town, and also with Damascus and Tartous. Built at a total cost of SL 200 million (\$50 million), the latest line was a joint Syro-Soviet project, with the civil engineering works carried out by Syria's General Company for Railway Constructions.

The new line will eventually also link the port of Tartous with more southerly areas of the country, and at a later stage maybe even with Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

SYRIA

BRIEFS

SEWAGE PROJECT LOAN RECEIVED--The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development has signed an agreement to lend Syria \$18.5 million for a sewage project in Homs and Hama, the country's third and fourth largest cities. The credit is repayable over 18 years with a four-year grace period and carries 6 per cent annual interest. The sewage project is backed by the Syrian government and the World Bank. Reports from Syria meanwhile said that the Directorate of Housing and Public Utilities had completed projects worth SL 10 million (\$2.5 million) to supply 31 villages with drinking water. [Text] [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 2 Mar 81 p 10]

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